FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA NUCLEAR POWER EXPERTS OPEN 4-DAY TALKS

LD032316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Over 70 experts, research institute workers, and scientists from CEMA countries began deliberations today in Marianske Lazne on the problems of second generation nuclear generators. Our correspondent (Jaroslav Sykar) reports:

The aim of the 4-day talks is to exchange experiences and to assess the current state of working on scientific-technological tasks on the so-called second generation fast reactors which should appear in CEMA states' nuclear power stations in the next decade. Compared to the 440 and 1000 megawatt water cooled slow reactors now in use, the new generation of reactors utilizes nuclear fuel 70 times more efficiently. They are cooled by liquid sodium, and the output of a single turbine can be as high as 1,600 megawatts. Thus far in Czechoslovakia, nuclear power stations provide almost 8 percent of overall electric power production: In the USSR it is 5 percent, and in the GDR, 12 percent. After 1995 this proportion should change substantially.

(Yuriy Mikhailovich Krakhmailov), representative of the CEMA Secretariat for Nuclear Power Production, told me after the opening of the talks that Czechoslovakia plays an important part in the program to produce the main parts for the second generation nuclear reactors -- steam generators and special fittings. Skoda Plzen has produced and supplied the first eight first generation reactors; five more are being assembled. The issue now is to speed the (?design) and production of the new more progressive generation reactors.

Today's symposium of experts and scientists aims to do this, and this is good evidence of not only the last 17 years' joint work in the chain of science-research-production-use, but is also a proof of the attention CEMA countries devote to the peaceful utilization of nuclear power.

EXPATRIATE CIRCLES: SS-20'S DEPLOYED IN BULGARIA

AU040915 Vienna KURIER in German 4 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] According to information from Bulgarian expatriate circles, the Warsaw Pact military countermeasures against NATO counterarmament have now also affected Bulgaria. In addition to the existing 39 missile bases for short-range nuclear missiles, mobile SS-20 missiles have now also been deployed along the Greek and Turkish borders. The Soviet units stationed near Vidin, Kyustendil, and Petrich are said to have been equipped with SS-20's. Their range includes the entire Middle East and North Africa.

CSSR GENERAL ON NEED FOR, COST OF MISSILE MEASURES

AU031143 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Miloslav Blahnik, chief of staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, first deputy minister of national defense: "We Will Not Permit NATO's Military Superiority"]

[Excerpt] The systematic rejection of the socialist countries' constructive proposals, for example, to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintain peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states, clearly shows the dangerous path upon which some NATO member-states have embarked under pressure from the United States.

For this reason the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe could not be accepted without retaliatory measures, necessary to ensure the security of the Warsaw Pact member-states. On the basis of the aforementioned facts, it has been decided by our highest bodies, in agreement with the USSR Government, to station and develop missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territory of the CSSR.

The adopted measures, which also proceed from the tragic experience and lessons of our national history, are unequivocally compelled by the objective situation, a matter that is also attested, among other things, by the fact that with these measures we do not pursue the gaining of military advantages. These complexes have created the necessary counterweight to the growing concentration of U.S. and NATO nuclear forces in Europe. With their combat effectiveness they will correspond to the new American intermediate-range weapons and, in particular, will eliminate the advantage of the Pershing II's short flight time to target, with which the command of the NATO armed forces calculated.

The governments of the Warsaw Pact countries have carefully weighed the necessity and importance of retaliatory measures. As always, they proceed from the principle of equal security. The new operational-tactical complexes are destined only for destroying the bases and launching installations of American nuclear weapons in the event of an armed conflict. They are not based in countries or areas in which they could impair the balance of forces, and where the sovereignty of neutral or nonaligned countries could be threatened.

There also exist other ways to prevent the NATO states from gaining superiority.

Measures have been and will be adopted for increasing further the combat alertness and preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], raising the effectiveness of the Air Defense Forces, and perfecting the combat skills of all Army members.

The preparation of staffs and troops will be consistently oriented toward mastering the manner of destroying the new weapon systems that are being introduced into the NATO armed forces, toward working out and learning the tactical and operational principles that make it possible to more effectively oppose air and land battle concepts.

The troops will be equipped with more modern reconnaissance devices, which will enable them to expose in time preparations for attacking the CSSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

All these measures are increasing demands on the members of the CSLA. They also will weigh down our country's economy, but it is the only path to ensuring peaceful construction in our fatherland and in all the socialist states.

In this connection I want to recall the words of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, who said at the special session of the CPSU Central Committee on 13 February 1984: "We do not need military superiority and we do not intend to dictate our will to others. But we will permit no one to upset the achieved military equilibrium. Let no one be in the slightest doubt that we will continue seeing to the strengthening of our country's defense capability, to having enough means with which to cool off the hot heads of militarist adventures. This is a very important prerequisite for maintaining peace."

These words have a broader applicability. They also express the principled position of our highest party and state bodies on the issues of ensuring the CSSR's defense capability.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES IPU ON EUROMISSILES

AU031841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 3/4/1984 -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Romanian chief delegate, Stan Soare, enlarged upon the appeal the Romanian parliament sent to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the USSR Congress, the parliaments in the European countries in whose territories medium-range nuclear missiles are being deployed and the parliaments of the other European countries and Canada. The speaker showed that starting from the responsibility incumbent on parliaments, the Grand National Assembly of Romania proposed a meeting of representatives of the parliaments in the European countries, the USA and Canada to discuss the extremely dangerous situation created on the continent and work out appropriate ways and solutions apt to prevent the emplacement of U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European countries and the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, so that corresponding agreements could be reached on the halting of the location of nuclear missiles on the continent, the withdrawal of the ones in place and the liberation of Europe from all nuclear weapons.

The need was also highlighted for the Geneva disarmament conference, the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to proceed in a constructive spirit so as to yield palpable results.

Under the present circumstances of extreme tension, the Romanian chief delegate pointed out, the Romanian group consider that the parliaments should turn to good account the attributes they are invested with, as well as the possibilities at their disposal so as to make an enhanced contribution to the application of real disarmament measures.

In this respect, of special importance are the initiation of parliamentary debates on disarmament-related questions, the adoption of appeals and declarations in favour of the cessation of the arms race, the application of unilateral measures to freeze and cut down military budgets and ban the stationing of foreign bases and troops in the territories of the respective countries, as well as the exercise of pressure on governments so as to make them resolutely and constructively commit themselves to disarmament negotiations. Furthermore, action should be taken to intensify parliamentary contacts at a regional and subregional level, to mobilize public opinion and support peace and disarmament movements.

DIFFERENCES WITHIN NATO ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

DW031359 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Excerpt] NATO has absolutely no reason to celebrate its 35th anniversary on 4 April -- Weinberger's trip to the Netherlands and his open attempt to apply pressure on the government, parliament, and the people to deploy missiles are really no demonstration of democracy within this pact. NATO's nuclear planning group, which is to meet tomorrow, will have a hard time concealing from the public the fact that the Pentagon's plans to militarize outer space elicit more than just approval in West Europe; the Danes are annoyed because their continuous demand that the Federal Republic not test its submarines in their fishing areas has been futile, and there has now been a loss of human lives; and the so-called strategy discussion, which is going on more or less intensely in all Western European countries, reflects nothing but doubt whether NATO is doing anything at all for Europe's legitimate security interests. Kissinger may have had a purpose for his pessimism when, in a sensational article, he said NATO faced an extremely gloomy future unless they were fundamental changes. However, this does describe NATO's condition.

None of this can tempt anyone for a moment to hope that the growing differences within NATO make the pact harmless. However, SPD politician Vogel said recently that the number of people is decreasing who believe that increasing numbers of weapons also mean more security, and this affects one of NATO's pillars -- its philosophy of an endless arms race. Basically, this NATO philosophy has always responded only militarily to political issues.

Because this attitude is particularly pronounced in the present U.S. Administration, it is all the more difficult to gloss over the contradiction between the peoples' wishes and the policy of the ruling forces in this pact. When Reagan early this year announced his readiness for a dialogue, some West European governments were relieved and hoped there would be a reduction of the domestic political difficulties that the crusader in Washington caused them.

However, things developed differently. An article in a recent issue of the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT was headlined: Moving in Reverse -- Reagan's Words Are Not Followed by Deeds. The United States did not submit a forward-looking draft treaty on banning chemical weapons as it had announced it would, and last week the Soviet representative at the Geneva Disarmament Committee had to state that, on the contrary, the United States was blocking negotiations on this issue.

That same week, the militarization of outer space was escalated by another step. This practically means an abrogation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile systems. By commissioning a new Trident submarine, Washington will violate SALT II, which it promised to observe although it prevented its ratification.

Finally, the resumption of the Vienna talks on troop reductions in central Europe has also shown that the United States continues to obstruct all progress. The Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT writes that the United States' so-called readiness for a dialogue is not characterized by an attempt to find alternatives but by an attempt to create subterfuges. In other words, there is no readiness. In view of this, it is disconcerting for Western politicians to claim untruthfully that the Soviet Union does not want to help Reagan in an election year and that therefore there will be no progress at the negotiations in 1984.

Konstantin Chernenko was correct when he stated in a letter to Italian Catholics that the Soviet Union would not leave any opportunity or chance unused to return to the road of negotiations. It is totally unimportant whether elections are being held anywhere. However, there has to be an opportunity that can be used, and so far the U.S. Administration has refused to provide such an opportunity. Everything that has happened in recent weeks -- and not just in Europe -- proves the opposite of U.S. readiness for dialogue.

When U.S. mines laid outside a Nicaraguan post damaged a Soviet tanker, in addition to half a dozen other ships, the Washington administration responded to a Soviet protest in such a hostile and arrogant manner that you have to be blind and deaf to believe in a U.S. readiness for dialogue. However, no matter what ships have been affected by the blockade of the Nicaraguan port, what are we to think of such arrogance of power? What are we to think of the fact that the U.S. Administration has just presented thousands of awards to the participants in the cowardly invasion of Grenada, or described the pseudo-elections in El Salvador as a courageous declaration for democracy?

Washington does not even attempt to give its statements the appearance of credibility, and this naturally has repercussions in West Europe. The refusal to show any regard for the interests, concerns, and problems of its own allies is bound to complicate the discussions on NATO's future and strategy. If in an election year Reagan intends to confirm his determination to continue the policy of strength, a West German radio commentator said, he thereby also confirms the concerns about the consequences of such a policy. All this will leave its marks on NATO. Therefore, there is no reason to celebrate the 35th anniversary of this alliance against peace.

REAGAN REJECTS ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS PROPOSALS

LD031651 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 3 Apr 84

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington 3 April -- President Ronald Reagan passed over to U.S. Congress, here on Monday, a report justifying the necessity to build the anti-satellite weapons system which is to be part of a multi-billion project of outer-space arms development.

It ensures from the report that the Reagan administration rejects all proposals on seeking methods of control and verification of agreements on banning anti-satellite weapons. The report is the first official U.S. Administration document passed to Congress in which President Reagan justifies the necessity of the militarization of outer-space, coming out of the assumption that he will reign in outer-space, will also dominate over the whole world.

The document only confirms the view that the Reagan administration is seeking various ways to reject Soviet proposals on a full ban on the construction of anti-satellite systems, to remove all formal obstacles made by Congress and to proceed with the full-scale implementation of the project on building various anti-satellite weapon systems.

During a press conference, a respresentative of the U.S. Administration stated that the United States rejects the Soviet draft on the complete ban on the construction of anti-satellite weapons because it has problems with defining the anti-satellite weapons' systems as well as with the establishment of appropriate control and verification systems of agreements on the ban of this sort of weapons.

The representative asserted that the signing of the agreement proposed by the Soviet Union on the ban of building anti-satellite weapons systems would be incompatible with the interest of the security of the United States and its allies.

GREETINGS MESSAGE TO HUNGARY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041045 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 4 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message to the Council of the Presidency of the Hungarian People's Republic:

"On occasion of the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic, we convey the best wishes to the Hungarian people".

Officials Attend Reception

AU041053 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 4 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Hungary, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Istvan Kadar, gave a cocktail in the Embassy seat yesterday.

Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and other guests.

Present were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT COUNCIL MEETS, MARKS LIBERATION

AU031414 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 3 (ATA) -- In the light of the decision of the Central Committee of the party on "the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution", a meeting was held by the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania in Tirana yesterday. It laid the tasks and the main activities to be organised in this jubilee year by the front organisations, to give further impetus to the education, organisational and mobilising work with the masses in realising the tasks in all the fields.

Declaring the meeting open, the vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: Absent in this meeting is our dear comrade Myslim Peza, vice-chairman of the General Council, legendary commander of the Peza Partisan Chetta, Hero of the People, Hero of Socialist Labour. Absent are also the members of the General Council of the Democratic Front Abdyl Agalliu, Ismail Seseri and Koco Lubonja. To honour their memory let us stand up and keep a minute silence.

Those present stood up and kept a minute silence. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia gave the floor to Comrade Pilo Peristeri, vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front, who held the report "The Tasks of the Organisation of the Democratic Front in the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the Trimuph of the People's Revolution."

In all the great achievements realised in our country, Comrade Pilo Peristeri said among others, the organisation of the Democratic Front, as an organisation of the broader masses of the people, has rendered its contribution and has increased its role unceasingly.

It has been and remains an important experienced lever for the consolidation of the unity of the people round the party, for the education of the working people and their mobilisation in the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland.

Over these 40 years of socialism, he added further on, the party created and strengthened that community of interests, feelings and opinions which is today in the foundations of the party-people strong unity.

Our people love, understand and put into life the word of the party, because it has never separated words from the deeds. For this reason, all those major developments have been attained, which have led to the uninterrupted elvation of the well-being of the masses.

Our unity strengthens every day on a new higher base. It is dynamic and not fixed once and for all. The younger generations join the ranks of the front and enliven it. By changing and revolutionising the concepts and thoughts of the people and by elevating their well-being parallel with them, the unity is developed and steeled. Its class base is the unbreakable alliance of the working class with the cooperativists peasantry. In this alliance, it is the working class which plays the most important role, which sets an example of mass heroism, of the self-sacrificing work, and of the new socialist consciousness. The alliance between the working class and cooperativist peasantry strengthens and steels ever more due to the great socialist changes in the social property of the group. The transformation of the higher type agricultural cooperatives into agricultural enterprises, which began recently while implementing the directive of the 8th congress of the party, is the road of the further socialist transformation of our agriculture, of the cooperativist peasantry. Closely linked with the working class and the cooperativist peasantry is our peoples intelligentsia,which has emerged and is created from these classes, which is tempered in the anvil of the class, ready to put all mental and physical energies in the service of the revolution.

Further on Comrade Pilo Peristeri spoke on the rich experience gained by Democratic Front organisations in the ideo-political and educational work to consolidate the socialist principles and concepts, the proletarian ideology and morale, to affirm the new socialist norms and customs.

The Democratic Front of Albania, he continued, backs up powerfully the foreign policy of our party and state. The international developments in these 40 years of the construction and defence of socialism in Albania prove of the correctness and farsightedness of the ayalysis and consistent and principled stands of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha on the world problems. The courageous voice of Albania, the voice of the Marxist-Leninist truth has powerfully echoed in defence of the great cause of socialism and the revolution, in support of all the peoples fighting for freedom, justice and democracy. The principled and consistent struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism has increased as never before the sympathy and love of the Marxist-Leninists, of the revolutionaries, the honest and democratic people for the Party of Labour of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

After speaking on some questions of the international situation, Comrade Pilo Peristeri said in conclusion: The broad and all-sided activity of the organisations of the front over this period have made the life of the organisation more dynamic, has increased its active force in realising the tasks laid by the party.

But in this jubilee year particularly, the Democratic Front should further enhance the mobilisation of the masses to realise and overfulfill the plan of 1984, the decisive year of the 7th Five Year Plan. As the 8th plenum of the CC of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] instructs, let us develop and translate into life the numerous initiatives and drives undertaken all over the country, let us enliven and make the socialist emulation as effective as possible, let us generalize the advanced experience, and let us carry further the optimistic spirit to score other fresh successes.

## Alia Speaks, Closes Meeting

AU031416 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 3 Apr 84

["The Speech of Ramiz Alia" -- ATA headline; summary of closing speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, at the Council's meeting in Tirana on 2 April]

[Text] Comrades, the report submitted by omrade Pilo Peristeri and the interventions of the comrades outlined the main directions of the work of the Democratic Front organisations on occasion of the great jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

The 40 year period of new Albania is the period of the greatest changes that have occurred in the history of our country. With their heroic struggle, under the leadership of the party of the communists and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our people won genuine freedom once and for all and seized power in their hands. A new society the socialist society was set up over these 40 years and radical transformations have taken place in all the life of the country, in economy, culture in the life of the people. The country has radically changed in every aspect. Due to its struggle and stands, Socialist Albania enjoys the sympathy and respect in the world, it has a good reputation and occupies an honourable place.

The Central Committee of the party, through its decision of the celebration of the 40th anniversary, demands that relying our basis our reality and successes, the ideo-political work should be intensified so that it inculcate in the working masses and especially in the younger generation, the socialist convictions, to keep alive the patriotic and revolutionary spirit, to become vanguard fighters for the socialist construction of the country. The tasks set here for the front organisation derive from this important directive of the party.

It has become a tradition in our country that each festival or historic event be accompanied with new successes. The best present to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation will be the successful realisation of our plans, because in this way our road is guaranteed, the well-being of the people is elevated, Socialist Albania is strengthened.

The tasks facing us are great. We should work insistingly to realise the plan on oil and in the energy field in general, in mining industry and in the chemical one, in the production of the mass consumer goods and in the engineering industry, in transport and construction and everywhere. Moreover, a very great work lies in store for us in the sector of agriculture and livestock.

It is demanded from all our people, from the working class, the cooperative members, specialists and cadres, intelligentsia, to increase their mobilisation at work and to carry out actions, to encourage their creative drive. The goal of each working collective and individual should be the growth of the productivity at work and in production, the rational use of raw material and electric power, the improvement of the quality of products.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary should serve to further steel the militant unity of our people round the party which as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, is the golden key to our successes. The unity is indispensable in every situation, but it becomes imperative in the present conditions. We must not forget for any moment that savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement exists, that dangerous plots are hatched up against Socialist Albania.

In general, the present period is not quiet. Contrary to the desire of our people and party and to all the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists with their allies, are threatening the people, are sowing splits, are kindling new hot beds, are hatching up monstrous plans which smell of powder and atom. In our zone of the Balkans, there is not tranquility too. Therefore, we should be vigilant, everyone should carry out the charged tasks correctly, the defence should be strengthened and the unity steeled continuously.

The campaign of the 40th anniversary of the liberation should serve the front organisations to elevate the level of the political and ideological work, to make it as efficient as possible. The activists of the front should never feel tired and should make everything possible to carry to the working people the work of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha so that to further strengthen the faith in the party and in its Marxist-Leninist line, so that to create unwavering convictions on the vitality of socialism and the socialist future.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have instructed that the cooperation between the mass organisations be constantly strengthened in the daily activity. This assumes a special importance especially in such activities like the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation.

Let us multiply the forces to realise in the best way the tasks facing us and to see to and celebrate magnificently our national festival, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

I declare the meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front closed.

Long live the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

## DZHUROV HOLDS TALKS WITH ETHIOPIAN LEADER

AU031913 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 3 (BTA) -- Today the president of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, received the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of the member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council and of the Executive Committee of COPWE, the minister of national defence of Socialist Ethiopia, Lt Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan.

During the talks, which proceeded in friendly atmosphere, Army General Dobri Dzhurov handed over a personal message from Mr Todor Zhivkov to Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Col Mengistu Haile Mariam gave a high assessment to the all-round support Bulgaria is rendering from the very first days of the Ethiopian revolution and expressed his profound conviction that it will continue into the future as well.

Addis Ababa Reportage

For Addis Ababa reportage on the visit to Ethiopia by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defense, including his talks with Ethiopian Minister of Defense Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, see the East Africa section of the 4 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## PDRY MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER COOPERATION TALKS

AU032005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The delegation of the PDRY Ministry of Labor and Civil Services led by Minister Nasir Nasir 'Ali has left Bulgaria. During its visit, the guests met the leadership of the Committee for Labor and Social Welfare headed by Georgi Andonov, and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee, the trade unions, and the executive committee of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council. Minister Nasir Nasir 'Ali was also received by Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of construction, territorial-settlement organization, and architecture. Talks on expanding the cooperation between the two countries were held.

## BONEV RETURNS FROM CEMA MEETING IN BUDAPEST

AU032007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Stanish Bonev has returned from Budapest. He attended the 32d session of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in Planning and also had talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the National Planning Office, and chairman of the state coordination administration on issues of coordinating the national economic plans between Bulgaria and Hungary for the next 5-year plan.

Comrade Stanish Bonev was also received by Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

LONG-TERM BCP PROGRAM ON QUALITY PROBLEMS

AU030757 Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 2 Apr 84

["The BCP and the Problems of Quality -- a Long-Term Program" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- The improvement of quality everywhere and in everything is a task of paramount importance for the further development of Bulgaria. This is emphasized in the long-term program of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the improvement of quality which was approved by the national party conference held on March 22 and 23 this year and which is published in the press today. The Bulgarian Communist Party has drawn the above conclusion after a profound scientific analysis of the objective conditions of the socio-economic life of the country. In the past Bulgaria possessed enormous chances for extensive development, which were skillfully utilized. With the passage of years these have gradually lessened and at present they are already exhausted.

Under such circumstances the need of improving quality becomes nationwide. Quality is assuming an ever growing economic, social, political and ideological significance. Thus for instance the improvement of quality will make it possible to overcome the difficulties connected with the limited energy and raw material resources in the country, will increase the competitiveness of the national products at international markets. It will contribute to meeting the demands of the people to a fuller extent and will enhance the attractive power of real socialism for the millions of workers all over the world. Neither must we forget the role it plays for the victory of socialism in the peaceful competition with capitalism.

The improvement of quality is not only a key task for Bulgaria but her international duty as well. And this requires to associate the country's efforts closer with these of the other fraternal socialist states, especially with these of the Soviet Union.

The long term programme of the Bulgarian Communist Party has set itself the aim of solving the quality problem comprehensively. That is why the party and the state have adopted a new, complex approach. This approach involves an improvement of quality in all spheres and fields of social life: industry, agriculture, construction, transport, trade, science, education, culture, health care, communal services, management, ideological and mass political activity. The improvement of quality is regarded as a system of relationships in manufacture, distribution, exchange and consumption. Neither are the working conditions, rest, urban and family environment being neglected in it. And what is more the question of improving the quality is set forth as a cause of each and everyone, as a problem which can be resolved only if the processes in society are regarded and resolved in their inter-relation.

Well familiar is the new theoretical principle for the state-owner and the labour team which keeps the means of production. This principle lies in the core of the economic approach toward the problem of quality. It is stressed in the programme that the relationships between owner, keeper and individual worker resting, as they do, upon an economic base, and not on an administrative approach, constitute a point of departure toward the overall solution of the quality problem High quality is attainable only when the criteria applied are those of the highest scientific and technologic achievements in the world, only when a permanent striving is at hand to outrival these.

The programme provides for a great number of measures from the sphere of the economic mechanism, which have a definite relation to the quality problem. In the first place planning must be such as to exclude the arising of conditions disrupting the operation of objective laws. The main task of the counterplans must be the discovery of reserves from transferring the achievements of scientific and technological progress upon a broader basis. Stress is being laid upon the need of primary units' independence within the national economic system, at which the enterprises will have to purchase and sell only the products which meet the requirements of quality. The economic responsibility for low-quality products, already manufactured purchased or sold, will be borne by the chiefs and the labour teams, which have manufactured, sold or purchased them.

It is necessary to improve the very system of pricing. Prices must create economic conditions for limiting or holding up the manufacture of morally [as received] obsolete, low-quality or incompetitive goods and services in due course. Or for prices of non-efficient output to be reduced down to the prime cost.

If prices of certain articles get increased without the respective and obligatory improvement of the quality, then these should be immediately set right and the unlawfully obtained profits should be confiscated for the benefit of the state budget. It is being planned for the large-scale economic organizations manufacturing mostly for the needs of the export to market their own articles abroad by themselves. It follows from the above that the small manufacturers with limited amounts of exports should merge into joint foreign trade societies for import and export upon the basis of kindred manufactures.

High hopes are bestowed on the Bulgarian National Bank as well, which is to grant credits only in cases of demonstrated high equipment and technological level of the projects under construction and in cases of guaranteed high quality of the production about to be turned out. In cotaining investment credits the contest principle will be widely applied. The bank will have the right to modify the generally established interest rates and to grant favourable terms for the repayment of credits.

A number of specific measures are being provided for in the sphere of labour remuneration. The immediate impact of the resultative fund "working salary" on the improvement of quality is to be increased. Therefore the application of the system of contract payment, especially in agriculture and construction should be applied on a wider footing.

What are the basic trends to be followed in the efforts at improving quality? The attention is directed on the one hand at those factors and conditions which will remove the causes holding back or lowering the quality and on the other -- at these which represent the most important preconditions for the achievement of higher quality. In closer and more distant perspective the following will hold a decisive significance for the attainment of high quality everywhere and in everything: The speeding up of scientific and technological progress, heightening the educational level and the professional qualification, the country's participation in integration processes within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the improvement of the management of quality, strengthening discipline and introducing the team-work organization of on a mass scale. [sentence as received]

A key place in the quality improvement policy of the party occupied the renovation of the existing equipment, technologies, products and services and what is more a renovation upon scientific and technological solutions which must be new in principle.

The stress will be laid now on the construction of small and medium-sized enterprises of high equipment and technological level to manufacture small-tonnage materials, units parts and consumer goods. 70 percent of the workforce and the funds designated for the scientific front will be injected into the implementation of tasks on the state plan. An experiment will be launched setting up engineering organizations to work for the transfer of the Bulgarian inventions and of the latest equipment and technologies.

The other sectors of the basic guidelines for the improvement of quality provide for a transition toward an actual and general secondary education for all boys and girls up to their 18th year of age. The task will have to be carried out by the end of the next five-year period. Posts will be taken according to the requirements for educational level, professional training and qualification. Men who do not meet the present and especially the future requirements should be retrained or reoriented. The practices of working out national programme to secure the overall process of reproduction with highly qualified working force will continue to be perfected and asserted.

The improvement of quality makes it necessary to quickly develop and deepen the direct links between ministries, departments and economic organizations of Bulgaria with the other member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. There must be followed a policy coordinated with the other CMEA countries in the sphere of quality. In the sphere of the management of quality there must be created uncompromising relations between the labour teams in the manufacture, the selling and the purchase of production.

The programme gives priority and prominence to what must be accomplished for the improvement of quality in the separate branches and sub-branches of the economy, in the sphere of the services and in the cultural sphere. In the coming years priority should go to the problem of quality and to the technical level of the products which hold strategic significance for exports. In agriculture new varieties, breeds and hybrids, new animal breeds and technological solutions will be transferred at accelerated rates. There will be accomplished the technical re-equipment of farming and the complex mechanization and automatization of production processes by granting priority to the use of combined machines and technological lines for a comprehensive crop-rotation.

The unprofitable projects from the sphere of services will be gradually made available to individual persons under certain conditions. The activity of the private sector will be organized in direct association with the public. The share of those employed in the services will be rising and in the year 2,000 it will be 50 percent of the total number of those employed in the national economy.

The aesthetic, educational and the overall cultural activity will continue to centre on youth.

In conclusion the long-term programme of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the improvement of quality stresses that the high targets in this sphere are in complete accord with the vital present and future interests of the workers and the entire Bulgarian people -- interests which have always been and will continue to be the essence of the contents of the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

DAILY DISCUSSES INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY, FORMALISM

AU031403 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 84 p 9

[Letter from RABOTNICHESKO DELO reader Khristo Petkov entitled "Against Formalism" in series "Seminar by Correspondence" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] I READ WITH GREAT INTEREST A CONTRIBUTION BY VASIL ZANGOV PUBLISHED IN ISSUE NO. 23 OF THE DAILY RABOTNICHESKO DELO ABOUT INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY. I WOULD LIKE TO THANK VASIL ZANGOV FOR HIS COMMUNIST CREDIBILITY, FOR HIS CIVIL COURAGE, AND FOR HIS POLITICAL MATURITY, AS WELL AS FOR THE PERSONAL SATISFACTION I RECEIVED FROM THIS CONTRIBUTION. IN ..TNING HIS STATEMENTS I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE MY OWN THOUGHTS WITH YOU, THOUGHTS WHICH I .AVE REACHED THROUGHOUT MY LONG EXPERIENCE (31 YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE PARTY) AND THROUGH THE EXAMPLE OF THE SAGES OF COMMUNISM.

FORMALISM IN PARTY WORK IS AN EVIL WHICH INFLICTS DAMAGE IN MANY SECTORS AND ALONG SEVERAL LINES. HAVING ESTABLISHED ITSELF AS A STYLE OF WORK, FORMALISM LEADS TO THE SEPARATION OF COMMUNISTS AND THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS FROM INTERESTS AND NEEDS, FROM THE TROUBLES OF THE PEOPLE. In such a case the party organizations cease to be a political nucleus and an example for future relations within the workers collective.

FORMALISM PREVENTS THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS FROM TRULY AND THOROUGHLY DEALING WITH THE SOLUTION OF URGENT PROBLEMS. Formalism inflicts great damages on the education of Communists and nonparty citizens, it prevents us from educating honest, courageous and sincere, as well as strong personalities. FORMALISM IS THE ANTITHESIS OF PERFECTION IN INNER-PARTY RELATIONS, THE ANTITHESIS OF EXPANDING INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY.

THE DEVIATIONS FROM THE ELECTION PRINCPLES WHILE FORMING THE PARTY BUREAU AND APPOINTING ITS SECRETARY ARE A DIRECT EXPRESSION OF FORMALISM IN THE SPHERE OF INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY. This happens in cases when it is already known in advance who the members of the bureau and the secretary will be. The principle of a systematic exchange of members of the leading organs' staffs is a legacy from Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Which are the most frequent negative consequences stemming from the violation of the aforementioned principles as regards party organizations?

The first negative result is that certain people begin to feel superior and become dangerously conceited. Hence their tendency to replace comradely approach and concern for the people with rudeness and ordering about. In other words, those who have once won the confidence of people because of their high political, professional, and moral virtues have lost these qualities and have acquired quite different ones.

The second negative consequence applies to the fact that such conditions may produce the establishment of unprincipled mutual relations between the party secretary and the bureau on the one hand, and the administrative leadership on the other, which may result in an exchange of the administrative leadership, or even worse, in the establishment of full "unanimity of thought and unity of action" between the two, following the system of mutual protection and mutual glossing over of existing shortcomings.

ONE OF THE FREQUENT MANIFESTATIONS OF FORMALISM IN PARTY WORK IS THE EXISTENCE OF UNSPECIFIED OR IMPOTENT CRITICISM, OR EVEN A TOTAL ABSENCE OF CRITICISM. Since criticism is clearly established from the theoretical point of view and since this criticism is part of the work, the accountability reports sometimes point out shortcomings and even mention names, but usually these are names of nonparty members, or the critical remarks refer to unimportant subjects, while the work of the party bureau and of individual Communists is not subjected to criticism.

On the contrary, flattery and praise are heaped on them. Such meetings, which still occur, are proceeding "smoothly" and everyone is satisfied. If someone dares to get up in such a situation and point a finger at the sore point, or simply tells the truth, even a scandal may erupt.

I WOULD LIKE TO SUPPORT VASIL ZANGOV'S POINT OF VIEW AS REGARDS THE CLICHE OF STATEMENTS AT PARTY MEETINGS. THE BENEVOLENT PRETEXT IS THAT A REPETITION OF THE SAME QUESTION SHOULD BE AVOIDED. ACTUALLY, THE TRUE PURPOSE IS QUITE DIFFERENT. EVERYTHING MUST BE FORMULATED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE MEETING MAY PROCEED "SMOOTHLY," PEACEFULLY, AND QUIETLY. However, there is no beneficial effect from such meetings, they are useless, a waste of time, a mere pretense of activity.

If such a "style" of work is systematically applied, Communists adapt themselves to it -- they either wisely keep silent, or make statements characterized by a sugary, insincere style. The question is no longer whether deviations from the party principles and norms occur, since the role of the superior party organ, its evaluations and points of view are much more important. At the end of one such accountability-election conference at which both the report and the statement were sugar-coated, the representative of the superior party organ gave a positive evaluation of the meeting. He said that the important thing is the correct structure of the report and not criticism as a purpose in itself. Similar evaluations are by no means helpful, despite their pompous phraseology.

The strict demands addressed to Communists to set a positive example in everything, the demands to the party organizations as political leading units of the workers collectives, make it necessary to wage an irreconcilable struggle against formalism and against all other deviations from the Leninist principles and norms. This struggle, however, should be waged by the Communists and the party organizations themselves.

MINISTERS DISCUSS IMPROVED VEGETABLE SUPPLY

AU261907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] On 26 March a meeting took place at the Council of Ministers at which the state of production purchase, and supply of the market with vegetables and some other foodstuffs was discussed. The meeting was chaired by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It was stressed that the domestic market is being supplied rhythmically with the foodstuffs needed by the population and that their quality and variety have significantly improved. As a result of the measures that have been adopted during the fall more plots than during the previous year were sown with scallions, garlic, lettuce, spinach, radishes, and other things. The first quantities of early vegetables grown in the open have already been supplied to the markets in Sofia and other cities

At the same time, the long winter and the unusually low temperatures have negatively affected the growth of early vegetables. As a result their mass supply to the market is expected to take place 2 weeks later than last year.

At the meeting additional measures were adopted on improving the care for growing early vegetables and on the organization of their purchase and supply to the domestic market.

LEADERS AT COMMISSIONING, EXHIBITS 18-24 MARCH

AU242049 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 18 to 24 March, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the commissioning of the new electrified railway line in Gorna Oryakhovitsa (1000 GMT 19 March).

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and minister of machine building and electronics, attended an exhibition of USSR production and management in Sofia (1600 GMT 19 March). Doynov is also reported to have opened an exhibition at the Universiade hall in Sofia on youth's achievements in high quality production (1600 GMT 20 March).

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended the opening of an artistic exhibition in Sofia (1830 GMT 19 March).

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of construction, territorial-settlement organization, and architecture, opened an exhibition organized by the combine for production of ferrous-concrete structures in Durvenitsa, near Sofia (1600 GMT 20 March).

Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and material resources, attended the commissioning of the Mezdra-Lom electrified railways line in the town of Lom (1830 GMT 20 March).

Appearances 25-31 March

AU311956 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 25 to 31 March, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw materials resources, attended the commissiioning of a new plant for medicine production in Sofia (1730 GMT 26 March).

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, met the okrug party committee in Blagoevgrad and discussed matters of the working people's relaxation (0900 GMT 29 March).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended an okrug conference in Burgas (1730 GMT 30 March).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the anniversary of a famous Bulgarian scientist Prof Ivanov (1730 GMT 30 March).

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD031425 Prague CTK in English 1333 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A Chinese economic delegation, led by Deputy Minister-Chairman of the Chinese State Economic Committee Zhu Rongji, arrived here Tuesday for talks with Czechoslovak Government officials. Possibilities of further widening of cooperation in the sphere of trade and economy, especially Czechoslovakia's participation in the reconstruction of Chinese enterprises will be discussed.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION'S VISIT SUMMARIZED

AU021858 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 March 84 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Full Support for the Nicaraguan People's Revolutionary Struggle; Visit of the Delegation of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation (FSLN) to Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Mar -- A friendly working visit of a delegation of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua (FSLN), led by Henry Ruiz, FSLN National Leadership member, commander of the revolution, and minister of planning, took place on 28-30 March 1984 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation's members also included Julio Lopez, head of the FSLN's department of international contacts.

During its visit to the CSSR, the delegation was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. The negotiations with the delegation were conducted by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. The delegation also visited the Georgi Dimitrov plant of the AVIA national enterprise in Letnany.

During their deliberations, the representatives of the two sides briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries and on the topical tasks in consolidating and developing the society. They also exchanged opinions on the current development of the international situation and assessed the possibilities for further deepening mutual cooperation.

Both sides resolutely condemned the aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. reactionary circles toward the countries of Central America and the plans and actions aimed against free Nicaragua and all democratic, progressive, and national-liberation forces in the world. They called the subversive activity of American imperialism and of its allies against the Nicaraguan people a shameless trampling underfoot of the elementary rights of a sovereign and independent state. They pointed out that the policy of diktat and force as implemented by the reactionary U.S. circles represents a serious threat to peace and international security. They expressed the conviction that the joint efforts of the democratic progressive forces in the world will succeed in halting and frustrating the current dangerous development of the international situation.

The CPCZ representatives highly appraised the resolute resistance of the Nicaraguan people to all endeavors to reverse the revolutionary process in Nicaragua. They expressed full solidarity and all-round support for their heroic struggle for their right to develop freely and independently and for the happy life of the Nicaraguan people.

The representatives of both sides stated that the mutual relations between the parties and people of the two countries are developing on reliable foundations and are based on the loyalty of the two sides to the ideals of social justice, progress, and peace.

They expressed the resolve to continue consolidating and deepening these relations for the benefit of the people of both countries, in the interests of the victory of the ideas of democracy, progress, and world peace.

The talks between the leading CPCZ and FSLN figures were characterized by a cordial, sincere atmosphere; they were conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding.

CHNOUPEK, NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD032003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and Svenn Stray, foreign affairs minister of the Kingdom of Norway, opened in Cernin Palace in Prague today. The two ministers assessed bilateral Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations and praised them as stable and correct, and unburdened with problems. They jointly underlined mutual political will to assist their further development in all spheres of common interest.

The next part of the talks was devoted to an exchange of views on topical questions of international relations. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek explained the Czechoslvak stance on the new military-strategic situation that has come into being as a result of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in some West European countries. He explained the Czechoslovak position. In the interest of ensuring its security, Czechoslvakia -- on the basis of an agreement with the Soviet Government of October 1983 -- is realizing the appropriate defense measures. He described the creation of prerequisites for negotiations on the principles of equality and equal security as the only way out of the present tense situation and emphasized the high topicality of the peace proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states.

Minister Svenn Stray also supported the continuation of a dialogue at all levels on the most urgent questions of the present, and particularly underlined the platform of the Stockholm conference. The two ministers jointly described achieving the equal security of all parties at a much lower level of arms as a solution to the current complicated situation.

Foreign Minister Chnoupek gave a dinner in honor of Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Svenn Stray. In their toasts, the two ministers praised the traditionally good mutual relations between the two countries and expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute to strengthening their foundation and to the further productive development of bilateral Czechoslovak-Norwegian contacts in the spirit of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA SIGNED AT TRADE TALKS

LD032136 Prague CTK in English 1936 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Trade between Czechoslovakia and Algeria will be extended in 1984 and 1985 under a protocol, signed at the close of the seventh session of the Czechoslovak-Algerian Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which ended in Algiers Tuesday. The session, which started on March 30, showed further possibilities for exports of Czechoslovak cars, complete plants and other engineering products to Algeria, and extension of scientific technical cooperation.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban. During the visit, he met with Algerian Foreign Trade Minister Ali O'Bouzar, minister of heavy industry Salim Saadi, Minister of Light Industry Zitouni Massaoudi, and Minister of Energy and Petrochemicals Belkacem Nabi. He was also received by Algerian Premier Abdel Hamid Ibrahimi.

POTAC-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR TALKS

LD031703 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for Berlin today to attend a meeting of the CSSR-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technolgoical Cooperation. The committee will discuss in particular the fulfillment of the tasks arising from the program for scientific and technological cooperation for the period 1981-85, and future directions of cooperation in this field. The agenda also includes the progress of work on the coordination of the CSSR and GDR national economic plans for the period 1986-1990 and the expansion and intensification of economic relations between the two countries.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET HUNGARY ON NATIONAL DAY

LD032314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on their national day, the 39th anniversary of liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army.

We sincerely rejoice, says the telegram, over the results achieved by the Hungarian people, under the leadership of the MSZMP, since the liberation of their homeland from fascism on the path of socialist construction in all spheres of political, economic, and cultural life of the country. With sincere, warm feelings we follow the Hungarian working people's striving to build an advanced socialist society in the spirit of the conclusions of 12th party congress. The Hungarian People's Republic, in alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, makes an important contribution to advancement of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA and to the joint struggle to reinforce peace, detente, progress in the world.

In the CSSR, we highly value the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries and the people of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. We are convinced that these relations will continue to successfully develop based on the well-tried principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in full harmony with the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, for the benefit of our nations and in the interest of the unity and cohesiveness of the countries of the socialist community and their struggle to avert the nuclear threat.

At the close of the congratulations telegram, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal wished Comrades Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and Gyorgy Lazar and all fraternal Hungarian people further achievements in the construction of socialist society.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Assembly chairman, also congratulated Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, on the Hungarian People's Republic's national day.

STROUGAL VISITS TATRA ENTERPRISE IN KOPRIVNICE

Addresses Employees

LD031521 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal prime minister, addressed employees of the Tatra national enterprise in Koprivnice today. He paid tribute to their selfless effort and technical expertise in putting the Tatra 815 truck into production. He singled out the exemplary initiative by which not only this enterprise but the entire north Moravian region are writing their names into the annals of our socialist construction. Especially gratifying is the fact, Comrade Strougal said, that the development of socialist competition is directed at what the national economy needs most -- high quality and effectiveness of production, raising labor productivity through the more consistent application of the results of sciences and technology, fulfilling and exceeding deliveries for both the home market and export exceeding planned production tasks in agriculture while simultaneously reducing costs and achieving an overall higher economy.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to recall that now what is required is in addition to the best possible fulfillment of the tasks set for this and next year and the entire 5 year plan, that work is carried out everywhere on a program for long-term development. When speaking about the successes of the car industry, he pointed out that such successes can be ensured in the future only by achieving a high technical and economic standard and quality of products, a corresponding provision of services and above all a continuous innovation process.

He devoted particular attention to the concept of the production of trucks while singling out the key position of Tatra Koprivnice in this production. He declared that the expansion and reconstruction of the enterprise must be seen as an integral part of a broader strategic intention of the CEMA member-states to markedly increase the technological level of the production of trucks.

At the close of his speech, Comrade Strougal said that by the technological level of production capacities and the extent of production and its quality the Tatra workers rank among the leading world manufacturers of trucks. Concerning this, he pointed out that the competitive struggle is being shifted more and more onto research and development where the success or failure of production and marketing is already decided beforehand, and stressed the need to measure up to also leading world producers in terms of costs. Modern capacities and the extent of series production in the Tatra plant in Koprivnice have created the necessary prerequisites for such a task, Comrade Strougal said, voicing his conviction that Tatra employees would write by their future deeds new pages of the glorious history of the enterprise.

On behalf of Tatra workers and technicians, Karel Gugos, chairman of the all-works CPCZ committee, assured Comrade Strougal that the employees of the enterprise will do their utmost to fulfill the intentions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and further raise the technological and economic standard of production in keeping with socially-wide interests.

Afterwards, Comrade Lubomir Strougal presented high state distinctions to employees, who either personally or at the head of work teams made the greatest contribution to the realization of the development intention and the introduction of the new production program for Tatra 815 trucks. The best teams and individuals received Orders of Labor and distinctions for services to construction and for outstanding work.

At the close of the meeting, Ervin Lindovsky, the managing director of the Tatra works in Koprivnice, presented to Comrade Strougal a socialist pledge of Tatra employees aimed at shortening the timetable of the fulfillment of the tasks set in the 5-Year Plan. Afterwards, Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal prime minister, inspected a shop where engines are tested and then viewed with interest the test driving of Tatra 815 trucks and Tatra 613 cars of various modifications on a test ground.

## Briefs Workers on 1984 Tasks

LD032123 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Strougal's visit to Tatra enterprise in Koprivnice continued this morning. Comrade Strougal, addressing the workers of the Tatra-Koprivnice enterprise, said:

[Begin recording] You know that on the basis of the good results of 1983, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government have adopted measures for raising the tasks of the plan for 1984. The purpose of these measures is to make greater savings of raw materials, other materials, metals, fuels and power, and to achieve a greater growth of labor productivity and better production quality. These more demanding tasks which, however, thanks to the positive tendencies of our economy are quite realistic, are to result in a dynamism in the economy's development in 1984 that will, at least, match the dynamism achieved in 1983. This requires that enterprises and production-economic units again responsibly reexamine their plans and seek ways to improve them through improved management and the broadest utilization of the initiative of the working people. [end recording]

In the next part of his address, Comrade Strougal acquainted the participants in the meeting with the long-term development of the Czechoslovak automobile industry. He praised the results achieved in the shops of the Tatra enterprise and the assistance afforded by other CEMA member countries, the Soviet Union in particular, who participated in the enterprise's construction by supplying certain technological equipment. He continued:

[Begin recording] We cannot deal only with the question of what to make, but at the same time also that of the cost, and the level of investment, so that we match leading world competitors with regard to our costs. Modern production lines and large series production create the necessary prerequisites for such a task. To this end, it is also necessary to better utilize the broadest cooperation possible within the CEMA. This is true particularly as regards the development of progressive technologies, especially robots and their introduction into production. Of course, this is not merely a task of the Tatra national enterprise alone, this is a matter for all its subcontractors. It is also necessary that the general directorate of the Czechoslovak automobile works and the Ministry of General Engineering afford the maximum assistance in solving these technological-economic tasks. [end recording]

Comrade Strougal also visited a trial circuit where he saw the trials of 25 different versions of the Tatra-815.

In the afternoon, Comrade Strougal visited the construction site of the Frenstat Colliery at the foot of the Beskydy Mountains. A meeting with the builders, workers of the construction enterprise of the Ostrava-Karvina Collieries provided an opportunity for asking them some basic questions.

Firstly, what is the colliery's national economic importance? At the end of this century, Frenstat Colliery should partly replace the extraction of coal now undertaken in the current Ostrava-Karvina mining district. At the moment, the builders reach the depth of 63 meters, and the aim is for mining works to a depth of 1,250 meters. Secondly, what about the environment? The aim is to use as little agricultural land as possible, including forests, and to ensure a minimum impact on nature in the long term.

There will be no aerial pollution as the boiler houses will be burning gas and the further processing of coal will not be done locally but in Ostrava. There will be no pit heaps either, as waste will be used for filling in hollows which will be turned into agricultural land.

Comrade Strougal ended his visit to the North Moravian region this evening.

## Praises Workers' Achievements

LD032307 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Our correspondent Frantisek Tvrz reports on the second day of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to the North Moravian Region:

In the body-building unit of the Tatra enterprise in Koprivnice, which finishes over 50 vehicles a day, Comrade Lubomir Strougal thanked all workers and collectives for the fulfilled tasks of the production program [words indistinct]. On this occasion he awarded the best workers with the highest state awards.

Comrade Strougal then praised the work of the Tatra personnel, their selfless work, and technical expertise in putting trucks into production. He singled out the exemplary initiative by which not only this enterprise but the whole north Moravian region were writing their names into the annals of our socialist construction. The fact that socialist competition is here directed at whatever our national economy needs most, at high quality and effectiveness of production, at raising labor productivity through more consistent application of the results of science and technology, is especially gratifying. In this connection, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal went on to say:

[Begin Strougal recording] I want to emphasize that the increased tasks to which working people of the North Moravian Region pledge themselves for this year are fully in keeping with our efforts on a statewide scale. These more demanding tasks which are, however, quite realistic due to the positive trends in our economy, are to lead to such dynamism in this year's development which would at least match the dynamism attained in 1983. This requires that responsible enterprises and production-economic units should reexamine their plans and that everywhere ways to strengthen them should be sought to increase the adopted tasks through improved management and by the broadest possible use of initiative. Although the task of the day is to fulfill the tasks of this and next year and for the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan as well as possible, at the same time it is necessary that the program of long-term development is worked on everywhere as well. This, naturally, is true also for the automobile industry which forms a very important part of our national economy and with it alsc our machinery industry: The proportion of the products of Czechoslovak automobile enterprises in the export of machinery to socialist countries is now over 19 percent and almost [word indistinct] of the export to nonsocialist countries. Export to nonsocialist countries which the plan envisaged for the whole 5-year plan will be overfulfilled already this year.

These results already reflect in a positive way the modernization of the Skoda car and the increased demand for small economical cars.

It is now necessary to continue improving the technical standard and quality of some parts of this car, to aim at reducing production expenses -- this mainly at subsuppliers -- and at the same time to improve the marketing and servicing network at home and especially abroad.

Also the export of trucks to socialist and nonsocialist countries fulfilled the tasks for 1981-83. The future success of the automobile industry can be secured only by high technical-economic standards and quality of products, high quality of servicing, and above all, continuous and as much as possible optimally fast innovation process. Therefore, we see it as important that intentions anchored in the draft of development of automobile industry, approved by highest party and government bodies, are consistently implemented. [end recording]

ALL-STATE PARTY WORKERS IN INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

AU281216 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 84 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 26 Mar -- The all-state conference of regional party committee secretaries for industry and secretaries for industry in the party's Prague and Bratislava City Committees was held on Monday [26 March] in Prague; it was chaired by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, member and secretary, and attended by Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission; and Vaclav Janousek, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

Proceeding from the good results achieved in fulfilling the state plan in 1983 and from the existing reserves, the conference discussed the ensurance of the plan in 1984, particularly from the viewpoint of further raising the tasks in promoting the efficiency of the national economy and of production in the desired directions. The conference discussed the participation of party bodies and organizations in ensuring the second phase of enhancing the economic effectiveness of the wages system, which is aimed at strengthening the active role of wages in enhancing economic efficiency through the enforcement of the principles of merit and differentiation in remuneration; it stressed the need to fulfill all the tasks connected with this.

Deep attention was devoted to ensuring the resolution adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on implementing the principle of control in the national economy and state administration, and to the tasks that follow from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's letter on increasing the effectiveness of the struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morale, and discipline. In their discussion, the secretaries briefed each other on the situation in ensuring the tasks in the regions, and exchanged experience on party work in the fulfillment of current economic tasks. The deliberations were attended by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR's deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR's People's Control Committee; and Miloslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs.

SOCIALIST WRITERS' UNION CONVENES ON 26 MARCH

AU281156 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 84 p 1

["(CG)"-signed report]

[Text] Dobris, 26 Mar -- It was exactly 20 years ago that the tradition of meetings between representatives of the writers' unions from the socialist countries was born in the Dobris Writers' Home.

The jubilee, the 20th meeting of the representatives of these unions opened on Monday [26 March] on the very same premises.

National Artist Jan Kozak, chairman of the Czechoslovak Writers Union and head of the Czechoslovak delegation, welcomed there 30 delegates from Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the host country. In his speech he stressed, among other things, the irreplaceable and significant mission of writers and the mobilizing force of their public and civic stands, which transcend the framework of literature and enter the everyday national and social struggles of the people, helping them to unite their forces against war and against all oppressors.

On the first day of negotiations of this 5-day meeting, the members of all delegations broached two topics: the first was the struggle for peace as the basic task of the international activities of writers' unions. They devoted their attention to the specific actions that have already been carried out, or which are being prepared, and to those works that fulfill the ideas of defending life on Earth. The second topic was the mutual information about the development of literary processes in the individual countries since the last meeting in 1983 in Hanoi. The representatives of Polish writers briefed those present on the procedure in founding the new Union of Writers of the Polish People's Republic.

Attention was also concentrated on coordinating the mutual activity when preparing peace campaigns, the already traditional Sofia meeting of world writers, the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, and other actions.

On Tuesday [27 March] the deliberations continue with the exchange of experiences in rearing young writers for civic and creative activity in the fight for peace and socialism, and with the exchange of experience as regards the tendencies of literary works by young authors.

## OBZINA OUTLINES PROPOSED NUCLEAR SAFETY LAW

WA031400 Prague ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY in Czech 23 March 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The proposed law on nuclear safety, said J. Obzina, chairman of the Federal Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, expresses the will of the lawmakers for an intensive development of nuclear power plants with maximum care for public safety and societal interests.

The law will set up, he continued, the principles of subordination of the production, construction, operation, and transportation of nuclear equipment to federal controls, which are the responsibility of the Czechoslovak Nuclear Energy Commission. This agency meets the requirements for objective evaluation and control of the levels of nuclear safety. It has the expertise and meets the conditions for direct supervision, production, construction, operation, and transportation of nuclear equipment.

J. Obzina also indicated that the CSSR currently has two nuclear power reactors in operation at Jaslovske Bohunice, and by the end of 1990, it should have ten more nuclear reactors of the VVER 440 MW type. After the year 1990, the construction will continue with reactors of 1000 MW output and at the turn of the millenium a construction of a new type of fast neutron type reactor is expected. Together with the Soviet Union, the CSSR is intensively participating in their development.

## BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY OFFICE CHIEF -- Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has appointed Lieutenant General Jiri Necas to the post of chief of the Military Office of the President of the Republic. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 3 Apr 84 LD]

REICHELT, PHAM VAN DONG BACK USSR, SRV PROPOSALS

LD031518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Apr (ADN) -- Scientific-technological and economic cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR is covering more and more areas and is constantly being strengthened. It is of growing benefit to both states and is helping to strengthen their economies and consolidate the friendship between the two peoples. This was noted by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and GDR Deputy Premier Dr Hans Reichelt in Hanoi today. Reichelt is in Vietnam for the 12th meeting of the joint economic committee. Pham Van Dong paid tribute to the GDR's solidarity aid for socialist development in Vietnam.

Both men expressed concern at the exacerbation of the international situation as a result of the confrontation and arms buildup policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. They concurred in stressing the great importance of the initiatives of the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact for averting the threat of nuclear war, for arms limitation and disarmament. Reichelt reiterated the GDR's support for the constructive proposals of the states of Indochina to guarantee peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Agricultural Cooperation

LD020325 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Members of the GDR-Vietnam Economic Committee recently visited several provinces in southern Vietnam as well as Ho Chi Minh City. They exchanged information on progress made in joint cooperation projects. The vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers of both states, Hans Reichelt and Tran Quynh, also discussed possibilities of further cooperation in various agricultural sectors.

SED CC GREETS NORWEGIAN CP LEADER ON REELECTION

AU031146 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- At the end of the 18th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party the new Central Committee reelected Hans I. Kleven as party chairman. The SED Central Committee has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your reelection as Norwegian Communist Party chairman.

We wish you success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible work.

HONECKER-STOPH TELEGRAM ON HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD031952 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, which will be celebrated tomorrow, was marked today by the laying of wreaths at the graves of Soviet and Hungarian heroes. Leading figures in the party and government took part in the ceremonies, as did representatives of social organizations and thousands of workers.

In a telegram of congratulations, GDR representatives Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph paid tribute to the all-round successful development of bilateral relations to the benefit of both peoples. The treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance is a good basis for this.

CSSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN BERLIN

LD031806 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The 26th meeting of the GDR-CSSR Joint Economic Committee began in Berlin today. The talks focus on the further implementation of the agreements concluded in 1983 between the general secretaries of the SED Central Committee, and the CPCZ, Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak, on deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. The government delegations are headed by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Committee.

NATIONAL FRONT'S KIRCHHOFF ADDRESSES THEOLOGIANS

LD032046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Magdeburg, 3 Apr (ADN) -- Approximately 130 church officials and theologians took part in an expanded meeting of the working group of Christian circles of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR in Magdeburg today.

Among those taking part in the consultations were vice president of the National Council of the National Front, Werner Kirchhoff; state secretary for Church affairs, Klaus Gysi; and chief of the Church Affairs Department of the SED Central Committee, Rudi Bellmann.

Ten participants spoke at the meeting. Werner Kirchhoff said at the end of the meeting that the election appeal of the National Council had met with a lively response among church officials and Christians, as well as the entire GDR population. The human right of social security, which socialism has put into practice, is the motivation for many Christian citizens to be committed and responsible members of society.

He praised the readiness and activities of officials and parish councils for the preservation, cultivation, and beautification of the towns and villages. The responsible commitment of Christians and officials of various religious persuasions had helped spread the realization that Christian concerns find more complete fulfillment in socialism than in any other social system.

## LAZAR RECEIVES BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD031110 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the parliament on Tuesday. Also present at the cordial and friendly meeting was Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Boncho Mitev, ambassador of Bulgaria to Hungary.

### Bonev Meets Faluvegi, Departs

LD032008 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- Stanish Bonev, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria, paid a visit to Hungary from March 26 to April 3 to attend the 32nd session of the CMEA committee for cooperation in planning, and to hold talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and president of the National Planning Office.

The politicians surveyed the possibilities and main conditions of bilateral economic cooperation in the period 1986-1990. It was emphasized that the further deepening of economic relations must be based on the widening of specialization and cooperation deals, particularly in the fields of electronics, robot technology, and the production of loading and transport equipment, road vehicles and plant protectives. Talks were held on the experience of the operation of economic management systems and the main directions of further development. Both parties attributed great importance to inter-company relations. A plan and a work programme for the planned development of economic cooperation have been approved. Stanish Bonev left Hungary Tuesday.

## ENVOY ASSURES LIBYA OF SOLIDARITY AT UN DEBATE

LD031120 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 3 (MTI) -- Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent UN representative, addressed the UN Security Council debate dealing with Libya's complaint, in New York on Monday [2 April]. He recalled that his was not the first time Libya had requested the summoning of the Security Council in view of threats against its security by external forces. The many years-long propaganda camapign against the country and the series of various provocative manoeuvres, for example, sending American AWACS planes into the region, indicate that certain circles make use of every pretext to show strength and obstinately leave out of consideration the wish of the peoples to ease international tension and promote mutual understanding. Pal Racz said that Washington's policy for increasing military presence and strengthening American position threatens the sovereignty and security of independent states in several other areas of the world.

Pal Racz assured Libya and peoples fighting against external intervention of the solidarity of Hungarian people and said: We look with anxiety on steps strengthening the spirit of confrontation and further sharpening international tension.

It is our conviction that, on the long-range, full implementaton of principles of international law and the UN Charter, the mutual respect of rights and soberness can lead to the normalization and development of relations between the countries and peoples of the world, said the Hungarian ambassador.

## LEADERS EVALUATE POLISH-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

### Jaruzelski: Flourishing

AU021708 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary, prime minister of Poland, to Radoslav Radev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent, "these days" in Warsaw]

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski received Radoslav Radev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent, these days and gave him an interview for the readers of our daily:

Radev: Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the PZPR and the working people in your country in the struggle to overcome difficulties and further normalize the situation in your country. How would you describe the present domestic development in Poland and how would you describe the chief tasks awaiting their solution in the near future?

Jaruzelski: When describing the tasks awaiting us in Poland we must mention the circumstances under which we are operating and take into consideration the stage we just passed through. To put it briefly the most dramatic period is behind us, but the most difficult tasks are facing us. The outcome of the battle against the counter-revolutionary menace threatening the socialist system has been decided, anarchy has been liquidated, and public order has been restored. We also stopped the increasing regression in our national economy.

The ideological and organizational consolidation of the party ranks continues and this is increasingly reflected in our work among the working people. The Patriotic Movement of National rebirth has been consolidated and the activities in connection with building the trade unions on the basis of class principles are further developing. There is no sector of life in Poland in which we have not achieved more or less progress.

At the same time, however, we admit that there is no sector in which progress might not have been greater. On the political front this signifies an optimal cohesion of all people's patriotic forces for resolving the difficult soicoeconomic problems and the enormous national issues.

The tasks on the economic front are of particular importance. Despite the fact that in 1983 we overcame the trends of decrease and for the first time in 4 years managed to increase the national income, the successes achieved with such great efforts are still far below our expectations and actual social needs. The life of our working people is by no means an easy one. They are suffering under difficulties on the market and under numerous urgent social problems. At the same time we must eliminate many disproportions that have accumulated in our national economic sector. Our struggle for economic growth is also impeded by many external obstacles. We must resist the illegal economic sanctions imposed by the United States and by certain other capitalist states directed against our country.

Being aware of the complexity of these problems, we are at the same time aware of the fact that People's Poland has great opportunities and resources which make the overcoming of the present difficulties quite feasible and which make it possible to resolve the problems just appearing on the horizon. Our country has great economic potential, which was built almost entirely in the last 40 years of our socialist development.

We do not conceal the fact that the future development facing us is difficult. It demands efficient party work, a cohesion of patriotic forces, persevering work, and the tempering of the entire people. We have a large, qualified workers class, attached to the values of socialism and sensitive to deviations from the principles of social justice. Over 1 million people with higher education -- scientific workers, are working in Poland. The Polish peasants are industrious. Our soil is rich with deposits of certain basic raw materials. The ever expanding opportunities for intensifying our comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries represent on invaluable advantage for us.

The most important thing is the following: All opportunities of our development should be used -- this applies both to our own opportunities and to those existing outside the country. We are still far from the implementation of existing reserves in this area. They consist of better utilization of working hours, of raw material resources, and of scientific-technological thought. The economic reform introduced at the party's initiative is serving these goals precisely.

The Polish people are well known for their emotional character. If one can reach the hearts and minds of the Polish people they are ready for great self-sacrifice. We have expressed this readiness on numerous occasions in history, as for example 40 years ago when we restored our motherland from the ruins of war. This is why the chief task of our party is to consolidate its relations with the workers class and to restore the shaken confidence of society in the party. To struggle for this confidence today is much more difficult than years ago. We must do 10 deeds so that one word from us may be believed. However, we are following the correct path, following the trend mapped by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Radev: Several PZPR Central Committee plenums were recently held on important and topical issues connected with enhancing the leading role of the party and with consolidating its ideological and organizational unity. The National Conference of PZPR Delegates ended a few days ago. How can you describe the main tasks facing the PZPR today?

Jaruzelski: The National Conference of PZPR Delegates was an important event in our party's life. It summed up the party efforts following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which was held in July 1981. The party line adopted at this congress opened a qualitatively new stage in party work and confirmed our loyality to the universal principles of socialism under the conditions existing in our country during the given historical period.

At the same time the conference gave us the opportunity to boldly face the future, expressing this in our ideological declaration, which reads as follows: "What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Going." Through its name and essence the conference established links with our ideological sources, with the programmatic documents of the Polish Workers Party, which was established in the period of Hitler's occupation. We stressed in the declaration the Marxist-Leninist class character of our party, as well as our will to pursue the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Polish workers movement. The most important thing, however, is not so much the fact of declaring our ideological intentions and goals, no matter how lofty they are, but the fact of creating the necessary conditions for implementing these intentions and goals in practical life and the question of going on to the following stages of socialist construction. These conditions which represent sources of the party's strength, at the same time are in programmatic conformity with Marxism-Leninism, with democratic centralism, and ensure strong links with the workers class, with the working people. The violation of these principles, which happened in the past, was the basic reason for the distortions in the process of socialist construction, and faciliated the access of antisocialist forces to the workers class.

This is why the party is working with so much care and concern for the development of socialist democracy and for the consolidation of the socialist state. This was expressed in a number of juridical documents adopted by the Sejm and is also reflected in the course of the preparations for the forthcoming people's councils elections in June 1984.

The tasks mapped out by the PZPR today are based on both good and bad experiences. The constant consolidation of the PZPR's workers character is of primary importance for us. This characteristic feature of the party has been given to us once and for all. We must constantly defend the party's workers character. Therefore we are striving for an increase of the workers' membership in the PZPR and in the ranks of its aktiv. We must use the workers opinions and proposals in the party's daily work.

We will continue to contribute to the development of the trade unions, which have been revived in conformity with the Leninist principles of the trade union movement. Its development is a complicated process that demands patience. The trade unions today are rallying over 1.3 million working people. Over half of the mine workers, for example, are rallied in the trade union movement and this applies to a number of professions. The development of these trade unions is a considerable success for the party and the people's government, considering the fact that to join them is often an act of courage and of political choice even today. I wish strong trade unions as partners of the government; that from our own socialist positions will signal the problems concerning the workers class and will express their opinion. We will protect their independence and their organizational self-reliance. At the same time we are devoting efforts to the consolidation of the party's ideological-political impact on the trade union movement.

We will consolidate the party's workers class character, mainly through the increased implementation of the socialist principles of social justice, through a consolidation of the working man's dignity and traditions in society. This is the party's basic and historical task. Guided by this obligation we are creating legal and economic conditions within the framework of our reform for better coordination between payment and the invested efforts. We are resisting negative social phenomena that are in contradiction with socialist principles, and we are protecting the living standard of people with the lowest incomes. This is the source of the workers class confidence in the party and determines the development and consolidation of such confidence.

Radev: As is known, as a result of the aggressive and adventurous policy purued by the United States and its NATO allies, the international situation has been considerably aggravated. The danger of war has increased, in particular since the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European countries. In addition to this, as a result of American pressure, certain NATO countries are pursuing a hostile policy against Poland and the Polish people. How can you describe the chief tasks of the PZPR's and Poland's foreign policy in Europe and the world under the present circumstances?

Jaruzelski: At the National Conference of PZPR Delegates our party unmistakably confirmed the fact that the intensification of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the consolidation of Poland's positions in the socialist community, and our active participation in the peace struggle are the main trends of our activities on the international scene. Once more we confirmed that the principles of Polish foreign policy are correct, principles that originate from the years of World War II, the period of joint struggles by the Polish troops with the Red Army, principles that were laid down as the basis of our socialist state.

The last 40 years have provided numerous proofs for the correctness of the path chosen by our people. Such proofs are provided today. As is known, the international situation has been considerably aggravated today, The aggressive circles of imperialism are responsible for this. The deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe has created the threat of inaugurating a new stage in the accelerated arms race. The United States and the NATO countries have made an unprecedented attempt to turn back the course of history and stop all progressive changes in the world in order to obtain military superiority. They are trying, through the methods of pressure, balckmail, and economic sanctions to unceremoniously interfere in the domestic affairs of other states, through the threat of direct armed intervention to obtain things that they have not succeeded in obtaining through other methods and means -- namely to arrest the development of the idea of social justice.

Because of our country's place in Europe and its active participation in European politics, Poland is considered a creative factor. The numerous peace-loving initiatives and actions adopted by our country received a wide response. A few years ago our political enemies abroad declared war on Poland on all fronts. They are applying political boycott and economic sanctions against us and continue their propaganda aggression under the cynical pretext of defending human rights in Poland, taken in their bourgeois context. The goal of this war is quite transparent -- to weaken Poland, which serves the goal of weakening the entire socialist community.

We are neither passive nor helpless. Our basic strength lies in our alliance with the Soviet Union, in the international relations that link us to the fraternal states and parties. We think that under the present circumstances of the international situation the consolidation and expansion of such relations are our international obligation, stemming from the common principles of the social system and also from Polish state interests.

We attribute tremendous importance to the role of the Warsaw Pact, which represents an essential factor of security and peaceful coexistence on a European and worldwide scale. Its power is watching over our Polish borders. We consistently and resolutely oppose all attempts to change the territorial-political order in Europe. Such attempts are an assault on our national interests, as well as against the common socialist interests.

We are actively participating in the elaboration of peaceful initiatives, based on equality and equal security, proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries. We unrelentingly support the Leninist peace policy conducted by the CPSU and the Soviet state, the initiatives aimed at stopping the arms race. Despite the growing danger it is still possible to create an atmosphere of detente and peaceful coexistence. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states we are actively contributing to this goal.

Radev: Sincere relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation exist between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR, How do you evaluate the present state of Bulgarian-Polish relations and what opportunities do you see for their further expansion and intensification?

Jaruzelski: The revolutionary, socialist changes that occurred in our two countries are proceeding along with the constant expansion of cooperation, encompassing all fields of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life. Our two parties -- the PZPR and the BCP -- are the initiators and leaders of this cooperation. We rejoice at the great revival of interparty cooperation and cooperation between affiliated parties, trade unions, youth, and public organizations. The National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth has established close contacts with the Fatherland Front National Council in Bulgaria -- an agreement has been signed on this cooperation as a matter of fact.

Our parliaments -- the PPR Sejm and the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- are exchanging fruitful experience. Our cooperation not only did not stop for one moment, but on the contrary -- it is flourishing. We can certainly achieve much more to the advantage of both our peoples.

Last year, 1983, brought about further progress in our economic cooperation. We have coordinated long-term branch-oriented programs in the fields of mining industry, power supply, machine-building, electronics, and chemical industries, and we also adopted "Basic Trends of Cooperation in the Agricultural Sector and in Food Industry for the Period up to 1990." The work on a long-term program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period up to 1990 is also about to be concluded. I think that this document will be adopted during Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Poland. This document lays emphasis on the development of production-sharing and specialization in production, which is of basic importance for the integration of our economies, and at the same time represents a factor for the reorientation of the Polish economy toward cooperation with the socialist countries and with CEMA.

We would like to increase trade exchange between our two states. We are intending to bring this exchange closer to our export possibilities and to our mutual needs. It would be expedient to create conditions for an expansion of our cooperation in shipbuilding, the machine-building industry, the electrotechnical industry, and in the construction sector. We highly appreciate the new fields of cooperation, such as the participation of our building and assembling enterprises in expanding the tourist base in Bulgaria.

We attach great importance to the development of direct cooperation between individual enterprises, higher educational institutions and cultural institutions, and creative unions. For thousands of Polish people Bulgaria is the place of their yearly summer vacations, which gives them the opportunity to have closer contact with your beautiful and hospitable country. At the same time, relying on our own tourist base, we are creating the respective conditions for foreign tourists, including Bulgarians, who are willing to visit our country and to become more closely acquainted with it.

My recent visit to Bulgaria and my talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, your leader, are deeply ingrained in my memory. These talks have produced good and fruitful results for Polish-Bulgarian relations. I am convinced that the visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is sincerely respected in Poland, will represent a further step forward along the path of consolidating our cooperation. This is what we are striving for.

In closing this interview I would like to convey to the comrades of fraternal BCP and to all working people in Bulgaria our friendly feelings on behalf of the PZPR, on behalf of the Polish Government, and on behalf of the Polish people as well as sincere greetings and the best wishes for new successes in building socialism.

## Zhivkov: Extensive Prospects

AU021310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 84 pp 1, 8

[Interview given by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Marian Kuszewski, deputy chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU, in Bulgaria on 28 March: "The Unity of Interests and Aims of the Bulgarian and Polish Peoples -- Development of Fraternal Relations"]

[Text] Kuszewski: Comrade General Secretary, our people are able to get to know your country with increasing effectiveness, thanks to the comprehensive and friendly Polish-Bulgarian relations.

They continue to watch with eagerness and admiration socialist Bulgaria's achievements in all spheres of life. The 12th BCP Congress devised tasks to ensure further crucial progress for the People's Republic of Bulgaria. How do you evaluate the implementation of those tasks? In your view which social and economic problems of your country should be tackled on a priority basis?

Zhivkov: This year our people will be justly proud to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Our people have achieved enormous successes in all spheres of socialist construction under the leadership of the BCP.

Our country continues to develop dynamically and uniformly, which was also true of the past 3 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We have scored significant results in creating our material-technical base, in improving the socialist social relations, and in raising living standards. For example, compared with 1980 our national income has increased 12.7 percent; industrial production, 14 percent; farm production, 3.6 percent; and per capita real incomes, 13.2 percent in 1983. We scored those results despite the fact that the crisis of energy, raw materials, and currencies in the capitalist countries is negatively affecting our economy and despite the unfavorable climatic conditions that affected our farming last year.

Our party is not content with what it has achieved. We continue our work and struggle to consistently implement the historic resolutions of the 12th congress.

Our main present tasks are to intensify the national economy, to comprehensively promote scientific-technological progress, to raise quality in all spheres of activity, to improve the management of the economy and public life, and to develop socialist democracy and the working people's creative initiative.

Our achievements to date and future plans seek to implement the party's programmatic slogan: "Everything in the name of and for the good of man."

We are unshakably convinced that the BCP's correct policy, the efforts to strengthen the party leadership in all spheres of public life, the people's indefatigable work, and the indissoluble unity, friendship, and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, the PPR, and other fraternal socialist countries are the basis of the present successes of our country and the guarantee of its favorable socioeconomic development in the future.

Kuszewski: The BCP National Conference ended a few days ago. Which are the most important tasks of this conference for party organizations and state and economic institutions?

Zhivkov: The national party conference stressed the key significance of the problem of quality in the BCP strategy for constructing a developed socialist society in our country. It also approved the party's long-term program for improving the quality of production and other spheres of public life. The program, which comprehensively outlines the main lines of solving the problem of quality, is a document of special importance.

Our most urgent task now is to implement that program. This implementation poses specific tasks for party organizations and state and ecnomic bodies.

When solving the problem of quality, we will rely on a new economic system and its mechanism. Our efforts are aimed at improving economic management and modernizing the existing equipment, technology, production, and services on the strength of completely new scientific-technological solutions. As the program states, "the struggle for higher quality is primarily the struggle for scientific-technological progress."

The party -- its cells and organizations -- has asssumed the especially important task of ensuring that there is a united economic and political approach to the struggle for high quality. They will increase their political influence on economic bodies and organizations and on their work style and methods and will increase the role of work forces in developing the personal responsibility of every Communist.

We are realists and we know that the problem of raising quality is complicated. However, we are convinced that we will be able to solve it through the efforts of the entire party and all working people.

Kuszewski: Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Sofia and your coming visit to Warsaw prove that the ties between our parties and countries are becoming increasingly stronger. Which areas of our mutual cooperation are now most important?

Zhivkov: The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always attached and continues to attach great significance to the development of relations with the fraternal PPR.

It is true that following Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Sofia in May 1982 the relations between our parties and countries have developed considerably. There have been a number of meetings between the leader functionaries of the BCP and the PZPR, as well as between representatives of ministries, state institutions, and economic and social organizations. Those meetings have helped to strengthen our friendship and cooperation and to increase our peoples' knowledge of one another.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR are permanent elements and active members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Our relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Mutual esteem, complete trust, and extensive cooperation are their distinctive characteristics. The unity of the interests and aims of the Bulgarian and Polish people creates favorable conditions for developing mutual relations between our parties, countries, and peoples, for raising these relations to a higher level, and for expanding exchanges of experience in party, state, and social activities. I think that we can learn much from one another in all the spheres of life.

There is much room for expanding our eoonomic cooperation. We should pay even more attention to cooperation and specialization in the machine-building and shipping industries, in electronics, chemistry, energy, and farming. I think that we can make a better use of socialist economic integration. I am convinced that the visit of our party-state delegation to the PPR will open more extensive prospects for Bulgarian-Polish cooperation in all spheres in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and PPR for the good of our two fraternal peoples.

Kuszewski: The serious aggravation of the international situation because of the NATO bloc's aggressive policy and especially because of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe forces us to intensify the efforts to strengthen peace and international security. What are the specific tasks of Bulgarian foreign policy in that regard?

Zhivkov: Never, since World War II, has the world situation been so complicated and tense as in the past few years. Belligerent imperialism, which is pursuing a policy of confrontation that is directed mainly against the socialist countries and against all the forces fighting for freedom, independence, and social progress, is to blame for such an international situation. The present deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy is responsible for the particular aggravation of international tension and is intensifying the danger of nuclear war.

Under present conditions the priority task of the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is to make efforts to maintain peace, strengthen security, and develop cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and the world. We fully and energetically support the proposals contained in the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact and in the joint statement issued in Moscow in June 1983, as well as the subsequent initiatives and decisions of the fraternal socialist countries. Deeply convinced that the Warsaw Pact countries are a decisive force in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and to promote peace, security, and cooperation in the world, we will continue to make our own contribution to the complete coordination of our activities and to strengthening and intensifying our unity and might.

Our country continues to resolutely and determinedly oppose all imperialist attempts to erode the socialist community and to interfere in the domestic affairs of the individual fraternal countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is doing all it can to most fully exploit the opportunities created by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The proposals submitted by the fraternal countries that the countries in possession of nuclear weapons should pledge not to be first to use them and should conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force, and that the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO countries should maintain peaceful relations are a particularly important and specific measure for strengthening trust and consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world.

At the same time, as you know, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making special efforts to make a reality of the idea of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The time has come that the United States and its NATO allies should realize that the policy pursued from the positions of strength has no future. They should supply proof that they are for honest negotiations, while strictly observing the principles of equality and equal security.

We trust that the forces of peace are now more powerful than the forces of war and that reason will prevail over recklessness in the interest of all peoples.

ZHIVKOV TOURS SCHOOLS; MEETS WITH BULGARIANS

Accompanied by Jaruzelski

LD031804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1430 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Today was the second day of the Bulgarian party and state delegation's visit. The delegation, along with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, went to Sidelce Voivodship. Todor Zhivkov and General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, who were accompanying him, were warmly greeted at the voivodship's border.

Debe Wielkie locality: Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, was greeted by regional hosts Jerzy Swiderski, first secretary of the voivodship committee, and Janusz Kowalski, Sidelce voivoda. Members of the Podlaska regional troupe handed flowers to the distinguished guests.

The Bulgarian party and state delegation, including Todor Zhivkov, then arrived at the higher agricultural and pedagogical school in Sidelce. The distinguished guests, who were accompanied by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, were greeted by the rector of the college, Mieczyslaw Forys, and a group of young people in folk costume.

A ceremony was held to name the higher agricultural and pedagogical school after Georgi Dimitrov, distinguished Bulgarian and international workers' movement activist. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, rose to speak. He stressed the enormous contribution Georgi Dimitrov made to constructing socialism in Bulgaria and strengthening friendship between our peoples. In the school's club an exhibition devoted to the life and works of Georgi Dimitrov was opened. Todor Zhivkov wrote his name in the college's visitors book.

Speaks at Bulgarian Embassy

AU032002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] At the Bulgarian Embassy's premises tonight Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the members of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission and their families and other Bulgarians working in Warsaw. Todor Zhivkov spoke about the fulfillment of the programs of the 12th BCP Congress, about the importance of the party national conference, and about the long-term program for improving the quality adopted by the conference. The first state and party leader also dwelt with certain issues of the international situation. He particularly emphasized the importance of the present Bulgarian-Polish talks and stressed the full unanimity of the two parties and countries' views, not only in regard to the paths toward deepening bilaterial ties but also the assessment of international problems.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed a belief that the present visit of our party-state delegation will be a further decisive step toward developing Bulgarian-Polish relations and also a contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community.

A small reception was also held at the Bulgarian Embassy at which the Polish painter [name indistinct] presented his graphics to the Lyudmila Zhivkova Foujdation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude for the valuable gift.

TRIAL OF SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS TO BEGIN 4 APRIL

LD031514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Summary] Warsaw, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Jerzy Urban held a press conference in Warsaw today. Asked about the elections to the Warsaw University senate, he said that criticism of the elections stemmed from the fact that they were not held in accordance with the university statute.

"Urban confirmed that the trail of former Solidarity activists will begin in Katowice tomorrow. These are the people who tried to organize (?demonstrations in the) Wujek (?pit) in which, following the introduction of martial law, even miners were killed in clashes with the police. Among the defendants there is also Anna Walentynowicz, whose dismissal from work in August 1980 was the immediate reason for the strikes in the Baltic."

Urban said that 369 people were being detained in prison for political crimes.

STATE, SCIENTISTS WORKING TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES

AU021406 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke during a meeting to inaugurate the fourth term of office of the Central Qualifications Commission for Scientific Cadres at the Office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 29 March.

Thanking the participants in the talks for having accepted the difficult and responsible tasks and duties connected with shaping and implementing the scientific cadre policy, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the firm majority of the present composition of the Central Qualifications Commission has been selected by the community of independent scientific workers itself. At the same time he expressed the conviction that the commission's present composition would successfully perform its tasks to the advantage of Polish science and of Poland and its people, just as the commission's previous composition had done.

Speaking about state scientific policy, the premier stressed that it is being implemented and will be implemented jointly with the scientific community. It would be highly unfavorable to appoint scientific employees who do not meet the requirements made of people bearing the prestigious title of scientist. This would be harmful for a long time because a further mediocre standard of personnel would be repeated.

We are faithful to the ninth congress line, which is an unequivocal offer of cooperation for the good of socialist Poland, W. Jaruzelski continued. We have made many significant steps that confirm this stance of the authorities toward the scientific community. In January 1982, immediately after the introduction of martial law, and also in May 1982, when martial law was in force, two important laws were passed by the Sejm and brought into force -- the Teachers Charter and the law on further education. This was an act of good will and trust because the decision to introduce solutions of this kind was made boldly at a time when certain restrictions and rigors were in force. We want the implementation of self-management to serve science and serve to educate the young generation, in other words, to serve socialist Poland. The situation in most institutions of higher education conforms to these expectations. Nevertheless, in some institutions of higher education and in some circles, not everything conforms to the spirit and basis of the law and arouses anxiety.

By the nature of things, the individual nature of scientific creativity builds a certain egocentrism, both on an individual and on a group level. This is basically an understandable phenomenon, as long as it does not change into egoism and a false idea about the autonomous role of science vis-a-vis society and the socialist state.

In implementing reforms, we must expect that they will be properly understood and properly used, both as a process of national education and as a way of adapting oneself to the increasing possibilities and tasks of people's authority. Every objectively-thinking person will admit that never since the war has such an extensive legal structure for strengthening democratic processes been established as during recent years. Never has authority voluntarily imposed so many restrictions on itself. We are forming an extensive system of consultations. We are working in an open manner and on as wide a scale as possible. It is not for ornamental purposes that various kinds of opinion-making and advisory bodies are in existence and are functioning, bodies such as the Economic Reform Commission, which is really the architect of the economic reform (no one can say that the reform has been thought up by office clerks). Never has there been so many independent scientific workers in central party, state, and government bodies as today.

The task of science is not only to increase the national wealth and the nation's material and cultural resources, but also -- as was the case during the era of positivism, during the first industrial revolution, and especially immediately after the war -- to make clear the simple connections between action and results and between neglect and its sociohistorical costs. This is exceptionally important in the times we are living in today. And the times are hard, both on the domestic and external level. We know there are forces concerned with Poland's weakening and disintegration, and that it is the consciouness of the intelligentsia and the young generation that plays a prominent part in the above calculations. That is why our joint duty is to prevent the processes that could lead in the above direction.

An exceptionally important task facing higher education and all educational institutions is to make Poles sensitive toward existing dangers. We should look further and further ahead, regardless of the differences that still divide society. We must think primarily about socialist Poland, the way it is and the way it will be. Bringing up young people to oppose the Poland described above really means disabling Poland and creating a situation that will give rise to passiveness, reluctance, and disappointment for many years to come -- it means losing those things that are most valuable to the young generation: energy, vitality, and a will to act.

We recognize science's great role. We also appreciate all the positive things that have occurred and are occurring in science these days. Mobilizing scientific and technical thought has helped us survive the sudden and unexpected blow dealt against our economy. There are thousands of examples illustrating that solutions have been found permitting cuts of various imported goods and that ambitious solutions of our own making have been introduced. Many representatives of Polish science have been defending and are still defending Poland's good name beyond the country's borders and are breaking through the wall that has been built around Poland. We believe attitudes and activity like this will increase. Passiveness, wringing of hands, and lack of desire to overcome difficulties are particularly glaring against the background of creative activity.

There is a problem that the scientific community is being improverished -- there are serious difficulties in obtaining apparatus, literature, and laboratory equipment. These matters cannot be separated from the general state of the economy. Huge resources are necessary to solve them fully. However, we can give the assurance that with the help of scientists, we will share more and more of the resources that can be found for the above purposes. On the other hand, industry and economy should become dependent on the results of research. The reform still does not meet expectations in this matter.

But the offer has obviously not been attractive enough and scientific activity has not been militant enough. People of science and research establishments must learn to be militant.

This meeting is taking place on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Polish science is one of the creators of this anniversary and one of its pillars. Regardless of all the difficulties we have gone through and are going through, Poland's social, cultural, and scientific progress is unprecedented in our history. And this should remain a permanent value on the basis of which further development will be established.

Finally, on behalf of the party and government leadership Premier W. Jaruzelski thanked the scientific representatives, and through them the entire scientific community, for their work for the good of the country, and wished them further achievements for the country.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

AU021938 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Mar/1 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 30 March the voivodas and city mayors held a session in the Office of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship on Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and premier. Members of the Council of Ministers were present.

The session's task was to define the ways of overcoming the present barriers to economic development and to improving the people's living conditions. The session also outlined a plan for implementing the decisions of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and the Ninth ZSL Congress and formulated tasks for the local bodies of state administration.

Opening the session, W. Jaruzelski noted that it had a special character because it was being held immediately after the two extremely important events in the country's life. The National Conference of PZPR Delegates and the Ninth ZSL Congress produced many crucial proposals on overcoming our present difficulties. What is especially important in that connection is to search for and tap production reserves in all areas of the economy.

A number of ministers took the floor in the first part of the session. Vice Premier Zbigniew Messner presented a draft schedule for implementing the tasks resulting from the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and the Ninth ZSL Congress.

The draft lists long-term tasks as well as immediate tasks to remove the most wearisome features of the people's life. Z. Messner said that the schedule of long-term tasks pays foremost attention to development of basic proportions of the national economy, to planning work, to restoring a balance between the flow of money and the flow of goods, to increasing exports, to rationalizing employment, to wage and price policy, to social policy, and to intensifying the work in the sectors that are especially important for the country's socioeconomic development.

Z. Messner devoted much attention ot the issues of eliminating the features of bad economic management, waste, profiteering, getting rich by dishonest methods, and taxation crimes and indicated the tasks of administration in setting up worker-peasant inspectorates. Recalling the discussion at the national conference, he stressed the need to eliminate all negative features in the performance of private small-production enterprises, including the Polonia firms.

Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda discussed the most crucial problems that determine the favorable implementation of this year's industrial tasks in connection with the National Conference of PZPR Delegates.

It is necessary, he said, to make every effort to consolidate the present improvement in the economic situation, to restore production, and to improve its effectiveness.

He devoted much attention to the problems whose solution is of strategic significance this year for the favorable implementation of the targets of the central annual plan. One of the most important problems is the compatibility between the targets of the central annual plan and the production targets planned by individual industrial enterprises. Operational programs and government orders are an integral part of the central plan and involve about one-third of the production in sectors that are of fundamental importance for the economy and the people. However, the process of coordinating and signing the necessary contracts is being delayed. The plans in some enterprises are not consistent with the targets stipulated by the central annual plan with regard to economically and socially important areas. Not all the arguments brought forward by enterprises are justified.

Z. Szalajda defined the deterioration of the quality of products as a feature that is especially harmful socially in the present economic situation. Many resolutions and decisions have been adopted in this regard, and controlling bodies in ministries and voivodships have been strengthened. It is still necessary, he said, to exploit systems-type and legal regulations and the sanctions they provide to safeguard the desirable quality of our industrial products.

Witold Bien, vice minister of finance, evaluated the production and service performance of private enterprises. We are now implementing the long-term principles of taxation policy vis-a-vis private earnings. The main principle, which is being consistently observed, is that the enterprises of trades, private commerce, and services that operate legally and pay taxes should enjoy favorable conditions for work and development.

Last year 17 percent of the private enterprises were checked for turnover, costs, and profits, but this year 40 percent of them should be checked because such checks help improve their accounts vis-a-vis the state budget. Last year's budget incomes from private enterprises amounted to almost Z13 billion. However, taxation crimes are still a great danger. There are also irregularities when the socialized and private sectors run even. It is the task of the treasury apparatus, which should be supported by the local administrative bodies issuing permits for private enterprises, to take more effective measures against taxation crimes. Sanctions against swindles and violations of regulations will be drastically increased.

Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, presented the most important tasks of administrative bodies with regard to agriculture and noted the areas of neglect and shortcomings. He said that the devastation of farm equipment and the lack of its servicing are not being combated with the necessary effectiveness. Progress in the contracts on grain and potato cultivation is unsatisfactory. The lack of information about advantages of stockbreeding is often the reason why contracts on stockbreeding are not as extensive as they should be. There is a connection between the poor results of stockbreeding contracts and the intensification of illegal sales of meat. Farm services in individual voivodships should stimulate stockbreeding contracts and improve the organization of procurement. Because of the prevailing drought it is necessary to properly exploit and service the existing land reclamation equipment and to construct provisional water dams. Thousands and thousands of hectares of farmland continue to lie fallow or to be badly farmed. The apparatus responsible for farm services should ensure that every suitable hectare of farmland is sown with seed.

Janusz Kaminski, minister of communications, spoke of transportation and paying special attention to repair, maintenance, and organization problems. The entire transportation system, he said, is operating to the very limits of its capacity. The situation is especially tense with railroads. In the seventies the funds for the construction and modernization of repair facilities were cut down, which has resulted in a sharp increase in unserviceable rolling stock -- 10 percent over the maximum limits. The situation in automobile transportation is equally unsatisfactory. The average age of trucks now exceeds 5.5 years and buses 9 years. The Ministry of Communications is formulating long-term solutions to basic problems of that transportation.

Brigadier General Konrad Straszewski spoke of the disturbing state of order and safety in transportation and communication services and said that crimes in these sectors continued to present a considerable threat last year. About 15,500 crimes that caused losses amounting to some Z540 million have been registered on the railroads. Most of these crimes were burglaries of public premises and thefts of property. Vandalism, hooliganism, and senseless destruction of public property are frequent occurrences. Last year we also instituted initial proceedings in 774 cases involving more serious crimes in automobile transportation. The most frequent of those crimes are falsifying work schedules, stealing loads, appropriating payments for transportation, and stealing spare parts and gasoline.

W. Jaruzelski summed up the results of the session and stressed the problems that should be urgently tackled by the state administration of all levels in order to implement the decisions of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and the Ninth ZSL Congress.

The effective and energetic implementation of all the proposals submitted by delegates will determine the social response to those two important events in the country's life.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that our country can fall behind other progressive countries if we do not make extraordinary efforts and if we fail to fully mobilize our strength. In view of this, the reorientation of our economy and tying it to stable cooperation with the socialist countries is of enormous importance. That process has already begun and has to be intensified.

W. Jaruzelski devoted a large part of his speech to our still enormous economic reserves, especially the reserves of working time and of the conservation of raw materials and fuels. The quality of some products continues to be bad. The production expansion of less important consumer goods is also inadequate.

Discussing the issues connected with economic reform, W. Jaruzelski asked the voivodas to be consistent in implementing the modifications to the reform, which are in force as of the beginning of this year. Closely tying independence to responsibility is the basic issue.

W. Jaruzelski also said that it is necessary to actively exploit technological progress in order to ensure the success of the reform.

FORMER SOLIDARITY LEADER ON CURRENT PROBLEMS

AU031320 Warsaw TU I TERAZ in Polish 21 Mar 84 p 4

[Interview given by Jan Kulaj, former leader of Rural Solidarity, to Karyna Andrzejewska: "I Do Not Like To Be Managed", date and place not given; first paragraph is TU I TERAZ introduction]

[Excerpts] A large village of some 240 farms near Jaroslaw: When I stopped my car in front of the last in a row of farms, a tall young man came out to meet me. I easily recognized him because he has changed little since I last saw him on television, only his hair is shorter. Mr Kulaj? Yes. He showed me the way to his house. In the room we entered I saw pictures of Pope John Paul II, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, and Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Andrzejewska: Have you ever wanted to leave the village and go to a university?

Kulaj: No. I am a graduate of an agricultural specialist school and want to live in the village. It is true that my father wanted me to go away and always maintained that there was no respect for the farming occupation. But I like farming.

Andrzejewska: Do you breed animals?

Kulaj: I have four cows, a few hogs, and some poultry for my own use.

Andrzejewska: No trouble with meat supplies?

Kulaj: No but, you must have problems in Warsaw. In Jaroslaw you could buy calf and hog liver without coupons before the price hike. When a friend of mine celebrated an important event, I sold him a calf at the procurement price and took it to him myself, although Urban says that it is unhealthy to carry meat around. You know, I think the authorities force people to speculate. For example, I know a miner who lives on the 10th floor in a block of apartments, and yet the authorities supply him with free coal and thus force him to speculate. At the same time, they try to combat that very speculation.

Andrzejewska: Problems in rural areas are somewhat different from urban problems. Would you like to actively participate in rural life?

Kulaj: It is true that people in rural areas think along different lines than people in towns. As for participating in rural life, I think a pause is a good thing. Besides, my experience of Solidarity was not too good. Whatever I would do, there would always be people to criticize my activity. I think that what is important is what one does and how the people can benefit by it. During the period of Solidarity unsuitable people were given certain tasks because they were supposed to have smooth tongues and smooth arguments. However, not all of them succeeded in their tasks. It should be primarily young people who are active in rural areas.

Andrzejewska: Why are they not active? Any obstacles?

Kulaj: Our village is very close to a town. It is populated by many peasants who have second jobs in towns. That is why they have no time to commit themselves to anything outside their jobs. A young man who has a job in town ceases to be interested in rural life, even though his family lives in the village. Easier conditions prevail in towns. For example, one-family houses are built in towns, or rather in their suburbs. Large numbers of such houses are being built! All of them take up much land. Such construction is a waste. How much it costs to heat such a single house! In the rural areas you have to fight for everything, and farmers have to work more than just 8 hours. When a farmer has completed his work, he has neither the time nor the strength to attend various meetings and discussions. There is also a shortage of young farmers in rural areas, and official policy is to blame for it.

Andrzejewska: The authorities want young people to stay in their villages.

Kulaj: Perhaps, but all those benefits that they can find in towns and that have been in existence for a few years now make farmers leave their farms. These benefits include maternity leaves, ration cards, early retirement, disability pensions if you scratch your little finger, and high wages in industry and administration -- larger than warranted by performance. In rural areas it often happens that young farmers take over backward farms from their parents who have exhausted the sources of all possible loans so they cannot apply for more. What are they to do?

Andrezejewska: Could not agricultural circles or other farm services help them?

Kulaj: Yes, there are such circles in villages. They supply equipment and other help to farmers. They supply some services. The gmina farm services are also able to do a great deal. But I will tell you how things really are. Looking at agricultural development, we can say that in the seventies it was the breeding of poultry that was in. All gmina farm services were given awards for poultry runs and farms. After that it was the breeding of hogs that was pushed. And after that the authorities fell in love with oxen, then with cows, then with nutrias, and so on and so forth. You cannot do things like that. There is no stability in it. Support for various kinds of breeding was good, but only for a short time. Yes, it is necessary to grant some privileges to set some production projects in motion, but after that it is necessary to cultivate what you have developed and to ensure that economic factors and not privileges determine the profitability of such projects.

Andrzejewska: Is the economic reform designed in that direction?

Kulaj: We will see, but at the moment it is not enough to just propagate that reform. It will produce nothing if it is not supported by specific measures and improvements. It is common knowledge that if a young farmer is to stay and farm in his village, he must be guaranteed some standards of living.

Andrzejewska: Do you belong to the ZSL?

Kulaj: Yes. I joined it immediately after graduating from my agricultural school in 1978 or 1979. My father was active in the ZSL all his life.

Andrzejewska: Why are you inactive in the ZSL?

Kulaj: Well, the present situation is such that when someone like myself tries to be active, people at once suspect him of wanting to gain some advantage. They do not think about our cause. They think that he who engages in some activities wants to promote his private interests. The rural areas are very much at loggerheads after all those shocks. Such a situation also prevailed during the time of Solidarity. There is no single line of action in rural areas, but it is precisely in these areas that social commitment is necessary in order to unite the people. However, various functionaries are active only in order to gain some distinction or award.

Andrzejewska: You are an activist through and through. You speak with such commitment of the affairs of rural areas, but words are not enough. It is necessary to act.

Kulj: Yes, I am an activist and will certainly commit myself to rural activities after I have done spring work on my farm. But I do not like to be managed, whether it be by priests or the authorities. I go to church every Sunday, but I will not let myself be drawn into politics. I have had various talks with various people. I know what is good for rural areas. I have met various Polish and foreign journalists and have seen television teams here. But I am skeptical about journalists, especially foreign ones. They often twist what you say. My maxim is: Better to be wisely silent than inconsiderately outspoken. Various people make various statements. Western journalist like to travel to Gdansk and wait on Lech. He is not a stupid fellow, but he talks too much at times. To be able to talk wisely you have to read many books.

Andrzejewska: Are you not bored by the monotony of rural life, especially since you were politically active for some time, which must have given you much satisfaction?

Kulaj: No. I was not sorry to go back to my village. My farming interests me. It also provides me with some measure of independence. It is only the managers and dignitaries who find it impossible to leave their jobs. I now plan to visit my grandparents in France. My mother was born in France. I went to France with my family in 1981.

Andrzejewska: What are your impressions of foreign parts?

Kulaj: I have had various impressions. People in foreign countries work very hard and grumble. But in our country people often have no grounds to grumble. I will tell you what I mean. When I was active in Solidarity, I always maintinaed that the most important thing for the government is to ensure that people have enough to eat and wear. This was my top priority.

Andrzejewska: There is no doubt that no one goes hungry or barefoot in Poland, despite all the difficulties.

Kulaj: I have something else in mind. For example, not so long ago I went to see some friends in Krakow. They asked me to lunch. To begin with they put a very large piece of smoked sausage in front of me and then a steak covering the entire plate. How much of those helpings could I have eaten? One-third at the most. The sausage alone could have been used for sandwiches to feed several people.

My friends grumbled about various food difficulties all throughout that lunch. No one else in the world indulges in the food consumption we do. People throughout the world consume far more vegetables than meat. I once attended a lunch in the U.S. Embassy where a table was covered with dishes holding various canapes with small pieces of sausage or fish. Also some small hot patties and other small things were served. Just compare that with our food orgies! Or take this: When I was interned they fed me so much food that I weighed 120 kg when I was released. I cannot get rid of all that weight, and still weigh 100 kg. They fed me with huge amounts of friend and smoked meat all day long. Here in the village I just drink a liter of fresh milk in the morning and perhaps swallow a raw egg if I feel like it.

COMMISSION ASSESSES ALCOHOLISM, CRIME IN ARMY

AU030751 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Mar 84 p 5

[Report signed "(AT)": "It Is Not Sufficient Just To See the Problem -- It Is Necessary To Counteract It"]

[Text] A session of the Polish Armed Forces' Central Commission for Antialcoholism Activities was held in Warsaw [no date given] under the chairmanship of General of Brigade Albin Zyto, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and chief of its Culture and Education Department.

Colonel Mieczyslaw Kedzia, Ministry of National Defense plenipotentiary for antialcoholism activities, presented a report on the occurrence of negative phenomena in the Armed Forces in 1983, which were related to alcohol consumption. In 1983 there was a considerable increase in the number of cases of alcohol abuse, above all, by soldiers carrying out basic military service. Alcohol continues to be the main crime-engendering factor within this group and 39 percent of the soldiers who committed crimes acted under its influence. These crimes were most frequently committed while the soldiers were outside the bounds of their quarters and the basic reason behind the occurrence of many of these negative phenomena is the fact that the soldiers do not observe the regulations which demand they remain sober. Although this group has no basic influence on the implementation of the Army's tasks because it is relatively small in number, it does, nonetheless, have a negative influence on the standard and efficiency of its activities, causing a slackness of discipline as well as various family tragedies, and undermines the Army's influence on society.

The problem of consolidating the regulations which demand soldiers to be sober as well as combating the negative phenomena that arise because of this, is still topical. It is necessary to attach the greatest importance to antialcoholism activities as well as to form the right attitudes among soldiers to alcohol, and -- in accordance with the statutory decisions -- to react to every manifestation that indicates that the regulations on being sober have been violated.

The implementation of the new law on educating our young people to respect sobriety and combat alcoholism in our military units had a positive influence on the attitudes of our soldiers, particularly our professional soldiers. We estimate that there are considerably fewer cases of soldiers bringing in and drinking alcohol within our military installations.

Alcoholism is connected with preventive and drying-out treatment. Colonel Stanislaw Illnicki, head of the Central Mental Health Clinic of the Military Medical Academy, presented a summary and an appraisal of the measures that have been taken by the Armed Forces in this field.

Later in the discussion, Colonel Eugeniusz Chelicki, member of the Central Commission for Antialcoholism Activities, read an objection made by the main administration of the Social Antialcoholism Committee to a proposal made by a group of deputies to amend the law on the education of the younger generation to respect sobriety and combat alcoholism. It is in this objection that we read the following: "Such changes would, in effect, make access to alcohol much easier and would bring -- as a direct consequence -- the further increase of the negative, moral, and material social results of alcoholism."

The conference participants concluded that the problem of alcoholism has become one that affects the whole of society and that it should be perceived and effectively combated.

## WESTERN RESTRICTIONS DAMAGE COMPUTER INDUSTRY

LD031701 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 3 April -- Western restrictions have severely affected Polish computer industry deals with U.S. partners and impaired those with customers in France and Great Britain.

Turnover of the Warsaw minicomputers and measuring equipment manufacturers with the U.S. dropped ten times in 1982 compared to the previous year. This was a result, among others, of the necessity to change supply sources of some of the electronic parts.

Less severe but just as troublesome, were the consequences of restrictions introduced by the EEC countries. In face of an increase of custom duties, French and British enterprises resigned from orders, made for years, for measuring equipment. In 1983, the value of these orders reached 275 thousand dollars compared to 424 thousand dollars in 1982. Such decisions were also most probably influenced by mortifications based on long, reaching half-year periods of keeping Polish equipment in custom offices of the receiver's country.

Taking into account all these factors the Warsaw plant presented this year an exports offer worth 500 thousand dollars, but after market reconnaissance made by the "Metronex" foreign enterprise the plant had to further reduce its offer.

ANDREI MEETS U.S. UNDER SECRETARY EAGLEBURGER

AU031833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1984 -- On April 3, Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei met with Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs of the United States.

Questions were approached on the occasion related to the further development of the Romanian-American relations as well as current international issues.

IOAN AVRAM APPOINTED DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU040846 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 0831 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Apr (AGERPRES) -- By presidential decree, Ioan Avram has been appointed deputy prime minister and released as minister of the machine-building industry.

Petre Preoteasa has been appointed minister of the machine-building industry and released as first vice chairman and minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee.

VIETNAMESE PARLIAMENT LEADER ARRIVES 2 APRIL

AU021541 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1984 -- At the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, a delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on Monday, April 2.

The delegation includes Vu Quang, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, Nguyen Nhu Phong, deputy chairman of the People's Council of the Song Be Province, Pham Hoc Lam, vice-chairman of the Economic, Planning and Budget Commission, Doan Thi Nhu, member of the Secretariat of the Health and Social Commission, Le Trang, vice-chairman of the Bureau of the National Assembly.

Upon their arrival, the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Meets With Giosan

AU031034 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly today met with the Vietnamese parliamentary delegation led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, which is visiting our country.

During the talk, the two sides briefed each other on the construction of socialism in the two countries and stressed the sustained efforts made by the working people in Romania and Vietnam to implement the targets set forth by the 12th party congress and the fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

The two sides also stressed the decisive role played by the understandings concluded during the Romanian-Vietnamese summit talks in developing relations of friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples. They expressed their common desire to expand and diversify those relations and emphasized the contribution that can be made by the two supreme legislative forums to deepening and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPV, between Romania and Vietnam, and between the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples to their mutual interests and to the benefit of the cause of socialism and peace. The two sides also stressed their desire to continue to intensify cooperation between the two parliaments at an international level, to increase their contribution to resolving the problems facing the present-day world, and to create an atmosphere of peace, security, and understanding in the world.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS DASCALESCU, DEPARTS

AU021817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, received on Monday, April 2, Wu Xueqian, state councillor, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

During the talk, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, reference was made with satisfaction to the traditional relations, and fruitful collaboration between Romania and People's China in all fields of activity, relations which develop according with the understandings reached during summit interviews and talks. In that context the wish was highlighted to amplify the Romanian-Chinese relations, cooperation in production and expand commercial exchanges in accordance with the agreements concluded between the two countries, in the interests of both states and peoples, of the construction of socialism in Romania and People's China, of the cause of world peace and collaboration.

Cordial, friendly greetings were exchanged between the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, and Constantin Dascalescu.

The same day, the Chinese minister concluded his official visit of friendship to Romania.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY HEAD WELCOMED BY GIOSAN

AU021543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1984 -- A delegation of the National Council of Austria, led by Anton Benya, president of the council, arrived in Bucharest on April 2 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes Josef Knoll, chairman of the Federal Council, Valentin Deutschmann, member of the National Council, chairman of the Agricultural and Silvicultural Commission, Hans Hafner, member of the National Council, vice-chairman of the Family Affairs Commission, Fritz Hochmair, member of the National Council, vice-chairman of the Health and Environmental Protection Commission, Ingrid Smejkal, member of the National Council, Helmut Haigermoser, member of the National Council, Anton Berger, member of the Federal Council. The delegation was welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Discuss Role of Parliaments

AU021820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1984 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview with the delegation of the Nationalrat of Austria, led by Anton Benya. Satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the manysided Romanian-Austrian relations which are developing continuously. The joint wish was expressed to deepen and diversify the relations between the two parliaments, for the benefit of the Romanian and Austrian peoples, of the cause of peace and international understanding. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians and the contribution they can make, as part of the general concerns for recovering the political climate in Europe and the world over, to the resumption and consolidation of the process of detente, of collaboration among all nations.

Meets With Pana, Andrei

AU031837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1984 -- Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council, mayor-general of Romania's capital city, had an interview on April 3 with a delegation of the Nationalrat of Austria led by its president, Anton Benya. Emphasis was placed on the occasion on the importance of contacts and interchanges of delegations for better mutual acquaintance and further promotion of the fine Romanian-Austrian relations of friendship and collaboration.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview on Tuesday, April 3, with the Austrian parliamentary delegation, led by Anton Benya, president of the National Council of Austria. Opinions were exchanged on the occasion on the development of the relations between the two countries and aspects of the international political life were approached as well as questions related to the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear arming in Europe in particular.

GROUP OF 77 MEETING ON FOOD STRESSES COOPERATION

AU281936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/3/1984 -- On Wednesday, the third day of the Bucharest meeting of the "Group of 77" on economic cooperation in the field of food and agriculture, problems were approached concerning joint actions in the fields of fisheries, food security, silviculture, improvement of ecological conditions and rural development, the resources and energy for rural zones, the international trade with farmgoods. On behalf of the Romanian delegation Ion Petrescu, deputy minister of silviculture, took the floor, highlighting his country's high potential of foreign cooperation in the field of silviculture and her possibilities in solving problems posed by the development of this branch.

During the debates the floor was taken also by delegates from Argentina, Philippines, the Democratic Korea, Ecuador, Mexico, Congo, Peru, India, Cuba, Cyprus, Columbia, Zambia, Yugoslavia, Angola, Thailand, Indonesia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Brazil, Vietnam, Tunisia, Egypt, Kenya, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, as well as the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the GATT representative. Proceedings continue.

## Session Ends

AU311404 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1122 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/3/1984 -- The proceedings of the "Group of 77" meeting on economic cooperation in food and agriculture, attended by delegations from 56 countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organizations, concluded in Bucharest.

During the proceedings, Romania's constant concern was highlighted for the strengthening of economic cooperation among developing countries, its constructive stance on and contribution to the building of a new international economic order. The significance was also brought to the fore, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal for the calling of a summit of developing countries on the expansion of their cooperation in the economic field.

The participants adopted the final report of the meeting, which assessed the stage of cooperation among developing countries in the field of farm production and food, and sets the priorities regarding the extensive questions approached during the proceedings. The document also contains recommendations and measures -- at a regional and subregional level -- for the expansion and strengthening of collaboration among member countries with a view to overcoming current difficulties in the farm and food sectors. Noteworthy among the recommendations in the report are those referring to the improvement of the correlation of actions of cooperation and elaboration of joint programmes for scientific research for countries lying in the same geographical area, the setting up of joint companies or multinational enterprises to manufacture fertilizers, equipment, pest killers, herbicides and other contributing to increasing farm production, to process raw materials and market foodstuffs. The document underscores the importance of the creation of specialized scientific research centres by agricultural and food-industry sectors and of the better utilization of the existing ones. It is also pointed out that Romania is in a position to make available the institute for research in cereals and technical plants in Fundulea, which is considered a model for cooperation actions in science, cadre training and improved exchanges of technologies and experience.

On behalf of the participating delegations, the representatives of Colombia and the Palestine Liberation Organization warmly thanked the Romanian people and government for the excellent conditions provided for an appropriate course of the meeting.

In his address, the chairman of the "Group of 77" in Rome, Joseph Tchicaya, showed that the meeting's unquestionable success was an outcome of the joint efforts of the member countries, of the attachment shown by President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian Government to developing countries' goals.

Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, chairman of the meeting, delivered the closing speech highlighting the broad and active participation in the debates and showing that the numerous proposals and suggestions advanced were a proof of the political will of the "Group of 77" countries to expand and intensify their economic cooperation, of their real possibilities in this respect. He considered that the recommendations adopted by the Bucharest meeting provided a better groundwork for further actions and concrete modalities of cooperation in food and agriculture.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS RELEASED

On Foreign Policy

AU021356 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 84 p 5

["Document on the International Activity of Our Party and State in 1983 and the Main Guidelines of Our Foreign Policy in 1984"]

[Text] The international activity of our party and state in 1983 was in accordance with the tasks laid down by the RCP'S 12th congress and national conference and with guidelines and orientations set by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The international activity of our party and state is the result of the thinking and action of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a prominent personality of contemporary international life, who enjoys great prestige and renown among all peoples. International developments have confirmed the correctness and realism of assessments and orientations made by our party and its secretary general.

By implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, the Central Committee and the government have carried out broad international activity of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, expanding cooperation with the developing countries, and developing ties with all states, regardless of social system, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

At present Romania has diplomatic relations with 139 states and economic and commercial ties with 150 countries.

Romania bases its relations with all states on the equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

Of particular importance for our party-state foreign policy were the summit dialogue conducted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with heads of state and government, his contacts and exchanges of views with leaders of parties and national liberation movements, and his meetings with political, economic, and sociocultural figures from various countries.

Socialist Romania and the Romanian Communist Party have placed at the center of their international activity the steady development of friendship and collaboration with all socialist states foremost with our neighbors.

The official visit of friendship which President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Romanian visits of Todor Zhivkov, Mika Spiljak, Hu Yaobang and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, as well as the talks that the party's secretary general conducted at the start of the current year with a party and government delegation of the USSR, led by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, and with party and state executives from other socialist countries were important moments in the development of Romania's relations with socialist countries.

Our party and the people as a whole were highly appreciative of the activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 4-5 January 1983 Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, as well as at the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of European socialist countries on June 28 1983.

RCP delegations attended international conferences and meetings hosted by socialist countries. Interviews were held and opinions exchanged on bilateral and international questions between members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and party executives of the USSR, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the SFRY, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Cuba, the Domocratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Mongolian People's Republic. Working visits and meetings were arranged on a government line.

Romania worked for the expansion of commercial exchanges and economic and technological-scientific cooperation with CEMA member-states and with other socialist countries. Romania participated inthe preparation of a CEMA member-states economic summit.

Romania expanded and diversifed its relations with developing and nonaligned countries. The official visits of friendship paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Somalia, Sudan and Egypt, as well as the visits paid to Romania by the heads of state of Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Botswana and Mauritania were further significant moments in the development of relations with these states and contributed to closer cooperation and solidarity between Romania and developing countries. Many meetings with government delegations of developing countries also took place. Romania attended the ministerial meetings of the "Group of 77" and the seventh nonaligned conference in New Delhi.

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, Romania developed its relations with all states, whatever their socialst system. The visits paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Turkey, Cyprus and Malta, the reception in this country of the Greek premier and of the U.S. vice president, as well as the interviews which the Romanian head of state had with many political, economic and social personalities in Western countries were significant moments in the development of bilateral relations and cooperation in Europe and the world over. Contacts and negotiations also took place at government level, as well as exchanges of economic, technological and scientific and cultural delegations.

In the spirit of the measures set by the twelfth congress, the Romanian Communist Party, its Central Committee broadly developed collaboration and solidarity with communist and worker parties.

The Romanian Communist Party worked for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the communist and worker parties on the basis of equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for independence and each party's right to work out its own policy and revolutionary tactics and strategy by applying general truths to their concrete conditions.

Taking consistent action for expanding and deepening its international relations, the RCP has at present collaboration relations with more than 200 communist and worker parties, socialist and social democratic parties, ruling parties in developing countries, national liberation movements, and other democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Grand National Assembly, mass and public organizations have ties with about 1,750 political organizations, legislative bodies, trade unions, professional and art associations, women, youth, students and children organizations, peace movements, similar societies and bodies on all continents, as well as with more than 110 international organizations.

In 1983 Nicolae Ceausescu met and conducted talks with 11 party delegations of developing countries. Developing countries sent 16 party delegations to this country for talks, experience exchanges and fact-finding, 12 of which were led by party or national liberation movement chairmen or general secretaries. Representatives of the Romanian Communist Party attended party congresses in Guyana, Sudan, Mozambique, Morocco, Guinea and Madagascar, Whereas other RCP delegations went to Syria, Morocco, Sudan and Somalia for talks and experience exchanges or for special occasions.

In 1983, 35 party delegations from capitalist countries came to this country for an interchange of experience or on fact-finding missions. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received communist and socialist party leaders from Italy, Greece, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway and Israel, who visited this country as well as party executives from France and Denmark.

RCP delegations were sent to various countries to attend party congresses in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark and Israel as well as colloquiums, which occasioned a broad exchange of views and experience on bilateral collaboration and international questions of mutual interest.

Starting from the major role of foreign trade activities in this country's economy, action was taken for fulfilling the tasks of developing international collaboration and cooperation, expanding commercial exchanges with all the countries of the world, particularly to boost exports. International economic cooperation further developed to account for 29.7 percent of exports, provisions were made to increase efficiency of the joint governmental commissions' work, the legal framework of commercial exchanges and cooperation inproduction was expanded and improved as 127 new agreements, deals and understandings were concluded in these domains. Action was taken for the steady development and diversification of economic relations with all socialist countries, which account for 53 percent of Romania's foreign trade. Economic relations expanded with developing countries. Likewise, trade and economic collaboration with capitalist countries were also stepped up.

Romania participated in the international activities for the resolution of the problems of the contemporary world in the interest of all nations, for the furthering of the policy of peace, detente, security and collaboration among peoples.

Against the background of a deteriorating international situation, and growing threat of a nuclear war that would jeopardize people's existence, and life on our planet, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the cardinal international questions were the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, most importantly nuclear disarmament, and safeguarding and consolidating peace.

Socialist Romanians President Nicolae Ceausescu made tireless efforts to stop the dangerous course of arming, nuclear arming in particular, on our continent. Message from the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania were sent to the leaders of the USSR and the USA, and to leaders of other states that participated in the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe. An appeal was launched by the Grand Assembly on November 17, 1983.

The November 25, 1983 declaration was made by Romania's highest party and state forums. A message was sent from President Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of Greece addressed to the leaders of the USSR and the United States. All of these contained highly important considerations and proposals that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations should block the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles, lead to the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, and eventually the freeing of the continent from nuclear weapons.

The siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European states, which made the Soviet Union walk out from the Geneva talks and announce countermeasures, paved the way for an intensification of the arms race and raised the spectrum of the outbreak of a new world war, of a nuclear conflagration with catastrophic consequences for the whole mankind.

Under these circumstances Romania proposed that an end be put to the emplacement of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, that no more intermediate-range missiles be dispatched, that the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union stop being implemented and negotiations be resumed between the USSR and the USA.

In 1983 Romia carried out a sustained activity at the United Nations and at the Geneva conference towards halting the arms race and moving to efficient measures of disarmament, especially nuclear.

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, which met in Prague in January 1983, espoused President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal on a freeze of military spending by all states, by the big ones in the first place, and a subsequent reduction of military budgets.

The role and contribution of Romania and of President Nicolae Ceausescu in giving an impetus to negotiations and to the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference, to the consensus on the final document and especially on convening a conference on confidence and security building measures and on disarmament in Europe are well known and widely appreciated.

At the beginning of the Stockholm conference (January 1984) the Romanian delegation set forth Romania's stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on European confidence and security-building measures.

Our country declared for the convening of a Balkan summit with a view to turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness, collaboration and understanding, free from nuclear weapons and from foreign military bases and armed forces. Romania participated in the first meeting in Athens of an experts conference of Balkan countries -- held earlier this year -- having made its contribution to its holding and work.

One of the guidelines of Socialist Romania's policy was the activity devoted to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, in the Middle East, Africa and other regions of the world.

In that framework of particular significance were President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and activity for the resolution of the situation in Lebanon, for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East confict which should lead to a just and lasting peace in the area, grounded on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the ensurance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

Romania expressed its solidarity with the fighting peoples in Central America, with all Latin American peoples against the imperialist policy of domination and interference in domestic affairs, for their right to freely and independently choose their development path, for economic and social progress.

Romania sponsored the setting up of a UN standing commission of good offices, mediation and conciliation in the spirit of the Romanian president's proposal for the creation of a special UN body to enhance the organization's capacity of settling interstate issues exclusively through negotiations.

Romania worked toward the adoption of measures for eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, stressing the need to put an end to protectionist tendencies, implement programs in agriculture, industry, transport, personnel training and other domains in developing countries, ensure the transfer of modern technologies to these countries.

Proposals were tabled at the United Nations, UNCTAD and GATT on the writing off of the poorest countries' foreign debts and the reduction or rescheduling of the other developing countries' debts, on the opening of negotiations to seek appropriate solutions at a conference of creditor and debtor countries.

Together with the other "Group of 77" countries, Romania militated for the resumption of global negotiations within the United Nations at the same time promoted President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals on the organization of a summit meeting of developing countries to debate questions related to their collaboration and unity and agree upon the strategy and platform in their negotiations with developed countries.

Guidelines for 1984

In 1984 the RCP and Romanian state's foreign policy will further rely on the resolutions of the 12th RCP Congress and the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party, and on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and guidelines.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will work to deepen friendship and cooperation with all socialist states, paying special attention to the good relations with the Soviet Union and the other neighboring countries.

Romania will further campaign for the consolidation of the Socialist countries' cooperation and solidarity in their struggle to build socialism and communism, to overcome divergencies -- a highly important factor under the current international circumstances, to assert and enhance the prestige of socialism, the international peace and cooperation policy. Romania is firmly resolved to powerfully develop commercial exchanges, cooperation in the economy, technology, science and other fields with all socialist countries.

Romania will militate so that the CEMA summit agrees upon measures that can improve the activity of this organization and allow for a getter cooperation among the member-countries toward the goal of jointly solving economic problems, particularly those related to meeting energy and raw materials requirements, and to cooperation in and specialization of production.

Romania will expand its political, economic relations, cooperation in production, and in other domains with developing and nonaligned countries, broaden its cooperation and strengthen solidarity with these states in the struggle for economic and social progress, against imperialism and neocolonialism, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Likewise, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania will expand its relations with developed capitalist countries in the economic, technological, scientific and other fields, and internationally, will strive for peace, for collaboration, for security in Europe and the world, for the cessation of the arms race, and for disarmament.

In general Romania will support and work for broad international cooperation among all states, to the end of creating a climate in which each nation should attain its aspirations for peace and welfare, economic and social development.

In the spirit of recommendations made and conclusions drawn by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning Romania's foreign trade activity, greater efforts will be made to expand and diversify commercial exchanges, as well as economic, technical, and scientific cooperation, to boost exports and balance trade, and to conclude long-term economic agreements that provide stability and perspective to economic relations.

Romania will closely cooperate with all states and peoples to prevent the international situation from worsening, and to resume the policy of peace, detente, cooperation, and respect for all peoples' independence.

Romania will pay special attention to halting the present dangerous course of events in Europe leading toward nuclear catastrophe, work so that the United States stop the deployment of medium-range missiles and the USSR stop the implementation of the announced nuclear countermeasures. Under these circumstances negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States should be resumed in order to reach an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles from the continent. Such an accord should pave the way for freeing Europe from any nuclear weapons and for building a united Europe of peace and cooperation.

Once the Soviet-American negotiations resumed, Romania will militate so that other European states set up an advisory commission which should analyse the proposals and contribute to the success of negotiations on the elimination of medium-range missiles.

Firmly declaring for a stepped-up campaign against arming, for general disarmament, Romania will participate in all European and international bodies on disarmament and peace.

In this spirit, Romania will take part in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, wishing to contribute, alongside other states, to covenanting tangible confidence and security-building measures apt to pave the way for a subsequent negotiation and implementation of practical disarmament measures.

Romania will also actively seek to develop multifaceted collaboration among Balkan countries and turning the region into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness, free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. This country will make efforts so that another Balkan meeting at an experts' level may be convened in Romania with a view to organizing a meeting of Balkan heads of state and government. In the same spirit Romania will support the creation of denuclearized zones in the north, center and other parts of Europe -- as part of the security and disarmament process on the continent.

Romania will cooperate with other states to dynamize the proceedings of the Geneva disarmament conference so that understandings may be reached on banning chemical weapons and other items on the agenda, and negotiations may open and a global disarmament program be agreed upon as soon as possible.

Romania will campaign for an accord at the Vienna talks on mutual arms and troops reduction in central Europe, believing that if both parties work with a sense of responsibility, an understanding will soon be reached bearing positively on the climate in Europe and opening the way to accords on a substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe.

Romania is for direct negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on a series of questions related to the reduction of arming and improvement of the international climate. In this spirit, Romania will work for negotiations to start between Warsaw Pact and NATO states on a freeze of military spending especially by the big states, and a subsequent reduction of military budgets.

Romania declares and will further make sustained efforts for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate litigations, of the states of conflict in the Middle East and other parts of the world. Our country will work so that the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, the small and medium-sized states can concentrate on ending their conflicts.

Romania will further support the idea of major international issues to be settled with the help of all states on an equal footing, and of a growing participation of the small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned states to the democratic settlement of great international problems in the interest of each nation, to serve the policy of peace, independence and socioeconomic development.

Romania will put forth proposals and initiatives and will cooperate with other states to enhance the role of the United Nations organization, of other international bodies, that promote the peace, collaboration and detente policy, the idea of solving all international problems by way of negotiations.

As a developing socialist country, Romania will take an active part in the struggle for eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and for global negotiations under the UN aegis between developed and developing countries. Our country will step up its efforts toward strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of developing countries, organizing a summit of these states. Romania will firmly promote its proposals on how to settle the developing countries' foreign debt, freeze military spending and reduce it by 10-15 percent, part of the funds thus released to be used to assist the developing countries' efforts.

In line with its international policy, Romania will show its solidarity and give full political and diplomatic support to the Namibian people to win national independence, support the peoples fighting for national and social justice, for their inalienable right to decide their own destiny and path of development free from outside interference.

The Romanian Communist Party will promote broad relations with communist and worker parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with other ruling political formations and national liberation movements, with all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces to consolidate their solidarity and collaboration -- a basic factor of building a world of social and national justice, or each nation's independence, of international peace and security.

The Romanian Communist Party assesses that, in light of the present major tasks, action must be taken not to divide and disunite communist and worker parties, to create parallel communist parties in one country or another but to strengthen them as a prerequisite for their growing capacity to attain the ideals of the working people, for the closer unity and solidarity of the international communist and working-class movement.

The RCP and Romanian state's international activity in 1984, when we celebrate 40 years since the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, and when the thirteenth congress of the party is held, will focus on developing cooperation and solidarity with all the peoples of the world, with the revolutionary, progressive, democratic forces everywhere, on the triumph of the people's ideals of freedom and independence, on the cessation of the arms race and a passage to tangible measures of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, on the promotion of the cause of peace and on collaboration among all world nations for a better and more just world.

## On 23 August Anniversary

AU280640 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

["Resolution of the RCP Central Committee Plenum on the 40th Anniversary of the Antifascist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution of Social and National Liberation"]

[Text] This year, 23 August will mark the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation -- an energetic act demonstrating the will of our entire nation and an excellent assertion of the Romanian people's determination to crush any foreign domination, to be free and full masters in their country, and to determine their own destiny.

The great victory in August 1944 opened up a new era in our people's multimillenary history. Overthrowing the fascist-military dictatorship, Romania joined the Soviet Union and the other forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition with all its economic and military potential and heroically struggled, making great sacrifices, for the complete liberation of the fatherland from the Hitlerite troops, then for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and ultimately for the complete victory over fascist Germany. Acting with all its power to crush the HItlerite war machine, once again our people excellently asserted their glorious traditions of struggle for shaking off the yoke of foreign domination, for free and sovereign development, and against oppressors and the policy of enslaving people.

The antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation opened up the road to installing the people's democratic power, to the victory of the socialist revolution, and to the transition to socialist construction; it ensured the necessary conditions for the great revolutionary changes that have taken place in Romanian society in the past 4 decades.

On the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, the Romanian people can show historic achievements in all fields. Once a poorly developed agrarian country, Romania has now turned into an agrarian-industrial country with a strong and modern industry and a socialist agriculture in full progress, and into a country with a constantly improving material and cultural living standard.

A place of decisive importance in this historic epoch is held by the stage initiated by the ninth party congress -- the richest stage in achievements in the overall history of our country. All the great achievements that were attained in that stage are indissolubly linked to the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is excellently leading our fatherland and the Romanian people along the road of socialism and communism, of well-being and peace. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's inestimable theoretical and practical ideas and guidelines have been given excellent, concrete shape in the great achievements attained in all fields of socialist construction in our country.

During the stage of deep revolutionary changes, the RCP carried out intensive activities to organize and unite the forces of our entire nation, in order to constantly implement the policy of socialist industrialization -- as the basis of the economic and social progress of the Romanian socialist society and of strengthening national independence and sovereignty -- of developing agriculture on a new, socialist basis, andof ensuring the flourishing of science, art, and culture in order to eliminate, as soon as possible, the backwardness inherited from the past and to ensure economic and social improvements in all areas in our country and comprehensive prosperity in the country's cities and villages. The considerable increase in Romania's economic potential during the years of socialist construction is tellingly demonstrated by the 53-fold increase in industrial production in that period, the 3-fold increase in agricultural production, and the 16-fold increase in the national income.

As a result of the correct foreign policy and of the initiatives and actions for peace, detente, and international cooperation, and as a result of its active participation in constructively solving the great problems of our time, Romania has gained well deserved prestige in the international arena and won innumerable friends throughout the world.

All the historic achievements attained in these 40 years are the result of the constant implementation by all our people of the scientific policy of the RCP -- the vital center and all our nation's awareness -- which is creatively applying the basic principles of socialism to the realities in Romania and to the epoch in which we live.

The great national holiday of 23 August will find the Romanian people in full creative progress and engaged with all their might and creative energy -- closely united with the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- in implementing the party and state domestic and foreign policy, in constantly fulfilling the tasks and targets established by the 12th party congress and the national conference on the country's socioeconomic development in the current stage, and in achieving a new quality of work and life for all our people.

Taking into consideration the great significance of the 23 August revolution of social and national liberation -- and calling upon all our party and people to do all they can to welcome the 40th anniversary of that glorious event in our national history with new and great achievements in all areas -- the RCP CEntral Committee decides:

The 23 August anniversary -- the Romanian people's great national holiday -- shall be marked throughout the country by extensive political and organizational actions to fulfill the country's 1984 and 5-year socioeconomic development plan under most favorable conditions and to implement the provisions of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and forwarding Romania's advance toward communism.

At the same time, this great anniversary will be marked by intensified ideological and educational-cultural mass activity that will strongly stress the historic importance of the revolution for social and national liberation, the profound revolutionary changes that have taken place in our society in the past 40 years since the fatherland's liberation, and the bright prospects of progress and well-being opened up for all our nation by the historic victory in August. All these actions will better mobilize our people's force and energy so as to meet 23 August with new and increasingly greater successes in all areas and in all sectors of socialist construction in our fatherland.

For this purpose, the party, mass, civic, and collective leadership bodies and organizations in industry, construction, and transportation shall focus on a broad competition to fulfill the 1984 and 5-year plan provisions under most favorable conditions, to raise overall economic activity to a higher level, and to make use of all material and human resources in our country with maximum efficiency. In the spirit of decisions and special programs, we must see to it that production capacities, machines, installations, and equipment are used to full capacity, that raw and other materials and energy are used with maximum efficiency, that the technical level and quality of products is improved, that labor productivity and efficiency in overall activity is radically increased, and that the principles of workers self-management and self-administration are firmly applied throughout the economy. Primary attention has to be paid to implementing the programs on more rapidly developing the energy and raw material basis and on implementing -- to the letter and in as short a time as possible -- all targets set forth by the national conference regarding ensuring Romania's energy self-sufficiency in this decade.

In agriculture it is necessary to ensure a broad mobilization of the working people in villages to complete all agricultural work this year under most favorable conditions, to achieve record production in all crops, and to radically improve animal breeding activity, thus ensuring on this basis proper supplies of agricultural products and foodstuffs for the people and of agricultural raw materials for industry. It is necessary to do everything to firmly implement the provisions of the national program on increasing the productive potential of lands, to make better use of and better organize all agricultural areas, to irrigate some 60 percent of arable lands, and to carry out extensive drainage and soil-erosion prevention work. The year of our great holiday shall be -- for all agriculture -- the year of extensive progress of the new agrarian revolution in Romania!

In all areas we must more efficiently use the broad democratic system in our fatherland that ensures the effective implementation of the principle of the society's leadership by the people and for the people. Let us more completely make use of the implementing the program on building a comprehensively developed socialist soceity!

In honor of the great holiday, the party, mass, and civic bodies and organizations will participate in extensive political-ideological and educational-cultural mass activity and large actions to thoroughly explain the historic significance of the revolution for social and national liberation by stressing the significance of the radical changes in the economic, social, and political life of our country and the significance of the complete victory of socialism on our fatherland's soil.

Enterprises, institutions, cities, and villages will organize symposiums, papers, conferences, discussions, and meetings with a large number of working people and other educational-political events dealing with the road travelled by our country during the revolution and socialist construction.

County seats, cities, and communes shall organize festive meetings during which the historic importance of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation will be stressed as will the victories won by our people in the construction of socialism.

Jubilee documentary exhibitions will also be organized in order to display the achievements attained in the socioeconomic development of our fatherland during the 40 years since the liberation.

The Council of Socialist Culture and Education and the county committees for socialist education and culture will see to it that museums, libraries, houses of culture, clubs, and other establishments of education and culture organize during that period broad educational-political actions and events devoted to this anniversary. Book exhibitions will be organized and the publication of fine arts, political, social, and historic works will be ensured to mark the 40th anniversary of 23 August.

The movie network will show the most valuable Romanian artistic movies inspired by the revolution and by socialist construction; at the same time, theaters and the other establishments giving performances will stage -- within the approved repertories -- plays, concerts, and other artistic-cultural events dealing with appropriate subjects. Contests on historic subjects and on the country's economic and sociocultural development will be organized.

Within the framework of the current "Song to Romania" national festival, extensive educational-political, cultural, scientific, artistic, and sporting events will take place in enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, schools and faculties, students camps, military units, houses of culture, workers clubs, and cultural homes.

The press and radio-television will carry articles, studies, special ideological and educational-political series, and documentary films on the achievements of the revolution and construction work in Romania.

Within the framework of events devoted to the 23 August anniversary, a joint solemn session will be organized by the RCP Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly, and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front devoted to the 40th anniversary of the 23 August 1944 revolutionary act. At the same time, to mark this event a national scientific session will be organized to stress the unique experience of the revolution and socialist construction in Romania and the exceptionally important contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to developing revolutionary theory and practice and to enriching the current sociopolitical thinking.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will organize an exhibition on the achievements of the national economy.

The jubilee medal "The 40th Anniversary of the Antifascist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution for Social and National Liberation" will be instituted and orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be conferred. Jubilee stamps and other postal effects devoted to this anniversary will be issued.

On 23 August, a military parade and working people's parade will be organized and parades of patriotic guards and of working people will take place in county seats.

The 23 August national holiday will be marked abroad by events that will promote and make known the policy of peace and cooperation advocated by Socialist Romania, the initiatives, proposals, and actions with wide response carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the world arena to strengthen trust and international cooperation, to achieve disarmament and prevent nuclear war, and to constructively solve the major problems confronting our epoch. All those actions will have to forcefully assert our country's determination to constantly strengthen its relations with all the socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries, and with all world nations, irrespective of social system, on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and on the basis of each people's right to independently determine their own destiny without any outside interference. These actions will have to express our people's and party's unshakable desire to closely cooperate with all communist and workers parties, with the democratic and progressive forces everywhere, and with all nations to assert the policy of detente, trust, and international cooperation, and the policy of achieving a better and more just world on our planet.

For this purpose, various events -- conferences, meetings with political and scientific-cultural figures from abroad, documentary exhibitions, movie shows, press conferences, and others -- will be organized to mark the 23 August anniversary and stress the achievements of socialist construction in Romania and the constructive policy practiced by our country in the international arena.

Reviewing the historic achievements with which all our people meet the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation is an excellent opportunity to stress and to pay homage to the activities carried out, the contribution made, and the essential role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in formulating and implementing our party-state domestic and foreign policy and in all great achievements which have turned Romania into a truly free, dignified, and flourishing country actively participating in the struggle for social progress, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

The RCP Central Committee expresses the conviction that the 23 August glorious jubilee will be met by the communists, the members of the Union of Communist Youth, by all working people in our fatherland, and by all our people with new and excellent successes in implementing the party policy, in the multifaceted flourishing of our socialist fatherland, and in elevating Romania onto higher and higher levels of civilization and progress.

SUNDIC ON SHULTZ INTERVIEW, U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD032054 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Milika Sundic commentary on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' interview in the London THE TIMES]

[Text] This is actually the first time that the United States openly admitted that there have been no changes for the better in relations between Washington and Moscow, and that, in fact, they should not be expected, since Yuriy Andropov's death and the meeting between U.S. Vice President George Bush and Chernenko, when rumors spread that there were certain hints that tension in relations between the two superpowers might relax. In other words, Reagan has reconciled himself to the fact that he will be the first American president since the war not to have met -- at least not during his first mandate -- the first man of the Soviet Union.

As on many occasions before, Washington also tried in Shultz interview to THE TIMES to convince the world public that Reagan is willing to meet Chernenko, but that the other side shows no interest. This is true only because Moscow is not really inclined to help Reagan in any possible way to stay in the White House for another 4-year mandate.

In any case, neither the United States nor the other side has taken any concrete measures to bring about a U.S.-Soviet meeting at the highest level. Moreover, everything that Reagan inherited from his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, remains untouched while many other aspects of relations between Washington and Moscow become complicated. First of all, there was a break -- which was not unexpected -- in the dialogue on Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, which, of course, speeded up the arms race more and increased tension in relations betwen the two superpowers.

Naturally, the existing state of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union worries all the countries in the world, even the two superpowers' allies. This state will definitely last at least until the presidential elections in America. In our opinion, only then will any talk on a possible Soviet-U.S. meeting at the highest level be possible, even if relations between the two countries are no better than at present.

TOPICS OF STOJANOVIC-WU TALKS OUTLINED

AU031134 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 84 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the PRC and member of the CPC Central Committee, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Wu Xueqian conveyed greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and from the CPC Central Committee Politburo to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Nikola Stojanovic expressed thanks and returned the greetings.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides noted with pleasure that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, as well as Yugoslav-Chinese relations as a whole, are successfully developing along the well-known principles.

It was stressed that all conditions exist and that both sides are ready for the further successful development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and mutually useful cooperation in all fields. It was pointed out that the economic cooperation of the two countries is lagging considerably behind political relations and that efforts should be exerted with a view to ensuring the speedier development of economic cooperation.

The talks also touched on the international situation, on the trends in the workers and other progressive movements, and on the activities of the LCY and the CPC and the two countries on the international plane.

Stojanovic briefed his guest on the results of the social development of Yugoslavia and on the LCY's activities in implementing the policy of economic stabilization and of further development of socialist self-management.

Wu spoke about the orientations and activities of the CPC in the development of socialism in China in conformity with the characteristics of Chinese society.

## Another Step in Cooperation

AU022005 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 84 p 2

[Djordje Bogojevic commentary: "Vitality of Relations"]

[Excerpt] Chinese-Yugoslav relations have been steadily developing, with no changes or turns, since President Tito visited Beijing in 1977 and a Chinese state and party delegation visited Belgrade the following year. Since then, numerous state and party delegations, representatives of sociopolitical organizations, towns and universities, athletes and others have established contacts, brought cooperation programs, and have exchanged visits frequently. In a word, they have been successfully cooperating, talking, reaching agreements, and exchanging experiences on a wide front. And all this, it goes without saying, strongly contributes to deepening mutual understanding, respect, and friendship.

One of the obvious results of this sincere and through many years proven friendly cooperation is also the present arrival to our country of a distinguished guest from China, Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs. His pleasant duty will by all means be to contribute to the further strengthening of trust and to a useful exchange of views on the most current problems of today's world and on the ways to overcome dangerous threats to the world peace in open and sincere talks, devoid of taboo topics, with his hosts.

For his interlocutors in Belgrade, of course, this will also be a good and useful opportunity to learn "from the horse's mouth" what the great China, in special conditions and with its special problems, thinks today about the aforementioned questions. It is that China which today radically frees itself from a dogmatic heritage, more freely and systematically undertakes economic and political reforms, and with less prejudice analyzes world, socialist, and other experiences.

The orientation of today's China to permanent peace, international stability, and wide-scale activity based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence is indubitable. In conformity with that, responsible people in China have stated not only once: "We appreciate the consistent nonaligned policy that Yugoslavia carries out and we will, as usual, consistently support the Nonaligned Movement for the benefit of world peace, as well as for the benefit of the friendship and progressive aims of the peoples of all countries."

Such a China is always welcome as an interlocutor and guest in this country. Therefore, representatives of China and Yugoslavia have an opportunity to discuss in Belgrade comprehensively, through a most sincere approach, not only bilateral relations but also all other problems of mutual interest. If last year's visit by Hu Yaobang was officially assessed in our country as a "big step in cooperation" of the two countries, one need not doubt for a minute that Wu Xueqian's visit will be another fresh and important step in deepening the existing friendship and cooperation of the two countries.

MOJSOV MEETS DPRK VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

AU031624 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- The consultations between the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs ended yesterday.

From the Yugoslav side the talks were conducted by Momcilo Vucekovic, assistant federal secretary, and from the Korean side by Kim Chung-il, vice minister of foreign affairs. The Korean delegation was received by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. On this occasion, Vice Minister Kim Chung-il delivered to Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov a message from Kim Yong-nam, DPRK minister of foreign affairs.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT

LD031242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, arrived today for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The guest from that nonaligned and friendly country was greeted at Belgrade airport by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other prominent personalities of Yugoslav sociopolitical and public life.

The following were in the welcoming party: Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Branko Pesic, president of the Serb Assembly, Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary of National Defense, and other personalities. Fransciso Romao de Oliveira e Silva, Angolan ambassador to Yugoslavia, and embassy staff were in the welcoming party as well. Head of diplomatic missions of several African countries were there as well. Official Yugoslav-Angolan talks will begin this afternoon in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd. The delegation of the two friendly and nonaligned countries will be led by presidents Mika Spiljak and Dos Santos. Mika Spiljak will give a formal dinner tonight in honor of his distinguished guest. Toasts will be exchanged during the dinner.

Talks Open in Belgrade

LD032341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- During the first round of the Yugoslav-Angolan talks, held in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon between the delegation of the two countries which were led by Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mika Spiljak, it was stated that this visit represents yet another opportunity to note the favorable development of mutual relations and to give a more concrete form to cooperation in all spheres of interest to both countries.

The Angolan president informed his Yugoslav hosts about the latest development of the military and political situation in the south of the African Continent and in Angola, which in recent years has been exposed to fierce attacks by the South African racists and by coordinated activity of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counterrevolutionary movement. At the end of last year, the Angolan Army succeeded in repulsing these attacks, thus creating conditions and space for negotiations with the Pretoria regime which led to the signing, at South Africa's proposal, of an agreement of disengagement of military forces on the Angolan-Namibian border.

Dos Santos confirmed that the government in Luanda did not, however, agree on a dialogue with the UNITA, the counterrevolutionary movement which, with South African support, is fighting against the legal Angolan Government by bandit methods. The Angolan president said that only future developments will show whether preconditions exist that are necessary for securing lasting peace in southern Africa and the real beginning of the process of independence for Namibia in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435. In this context, Dos Santos expressed full support for the SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] liberation movement, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Dos Santos expressed the view that the present agreements concluded by Angola and Mozambique with South Africa will not jeopardize the struggle against apartheid, which, as a system,remains the main cause of the current tense situation in the south of the continent and against which Angola and other frontline states will wage consistent struggle.

The Angolan president also informed the Yugoslav side about efforts made by the Angolan leadership and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party in mobilizing the masses for the reconstruction of the country and for the development of production in the key spheres of the economy such as agriculture, fishing, and transportation, and in the health service, education, and other fields in which Yugoslav firms could also actively participate.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, informed the Angolan visitors about Yugoslavia's development in the postwar period and efforts made by the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia to preserve the independence of our country and the right to our own path of development. Spiljak also expressed Yugoslavia's full support for the efforts made by Angola in defending its independence and the right to its own development. He also supported Angola's choice of means and methods in its struggle against apartheid and forms of support for the SWAPO and its struggle for the independence of Namibia.

During the talks, general views were exchanged on the current international situation and on the need to create conditions necessary for a resumption of negotiations between the great powers in order to overcome present international tension. Special attention was devoted to the Near East and the Palestinian problem. Both sides stressed the need for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement and their mutual cooperation and also efforts to preserve the unity of the movement.

Apart from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the talks were also attended, on the Angolan side, by Alfonso van Dumen-M'Binda, secretary for international relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; Paulo Jorge, minister of external affairs; Carlos Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; Francisco Romao da Silva, Angolan ambassador to Belgrade; and other personalities.

Apart from Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, the talks were also attended on the Yugoslav side, by Dr Ivo Margan, member of the Federal Executive Council, Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; and other personalities.

SAWP FEDERAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Planinc Speech

AU281940 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 84 p 2

[Introductory speech by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, at a meeting in the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 22 March]

[Text] In the implementation of the stabilization program we have achieved some results -- I may say initial ones -- both in the past years and last year, but the price was very high, expressed in the high rate of inflation last year and especially in the fall of the standard of living, particularly of working people employed in the social sector.

The assessment of all of us who now work directly on the further implementation of the stabilization program is that this year, with everything that we have to do, is critical and decisive for the key moves in the direction that the stabilization program defined for creating the preconditions for the industry and our economy to function in economic conditions. The resolution for 1984 proceeds from this. I would say that what has put an additional strain on our commitments under the resolution are our commitments toward the IMF, which were recently discussed in much detail in our public.

One Can No Longer Go Through the Eye of a Needle

The chief subject of our discussion today is how to organize ourselves in the best possible way for the well thought-out, synchronized work of all social factors in now implementing particularly the first stage of the stabilization program.

It is true that all the organs and leaderships at the federal level are working on the implementation of the stabilization program: The LCY Central Committee, the SAWPY, the SFRY Assembly, the Trade Unions, the Chamber of Economy, the Federal Executive Council, and others. Likewise, these activities are wide in the basic organizations of associated labor, the communes, the republics, and the provinces. However, what is quite certain and what we will, I am sure, agree on is that this work has been insufficiently coordinated thus far, and insufficiently synchronized, that much effort is wasted, that there are plenty of discussions in the forums and in the leaderships, but that there is no real action with a clearly marked beginning, whose realization is carefully monitored, and that is brought to a conclusion. However, what the country needs if we are to succeed is coordinated action in the vertical plane, beginning with the grass roots and the basic organization of associated labor and running through the delegate system in the commune, the province, and the republic up to the federation. This is what is lacking.

I am deeply convinced that this is precisely the thing without which we cannot succeed and without which all that we now have to do cannot succeed. The way we are now dispersed and uncoordinated, is a fruitful field for vacillations, for resistance, for one person waiting for another to do something, and for unpreparedness for cuts. However, without sharp cuts in our economy we cannot carry out what we have undertaken with the stabilization program.

Such a situation also provides fertile soil for many differences, both on matters of principle and on concrete implementation. This in itself is no great evil. The trouble is that there is no normal synchronized effort to continuously resolve and unravel everything that manifests itself as a difference in implementation, so that we could move on successfully.

This gathering today should in fact adopt a position and help that all the forces be gathered in this society, that they be better organized, that we agree better, and that we synchronize our work for a more resolute turnabout. In this sense, I may say without exaggeration, this year is a critical and dangerous year.

We somehow managed to push our way through last year, so to speak. We passed through the eye of a needle without any major negative consequences and achieving some results. If this year ends again with a relaxed and plodding attitude, then I am afraid that what happened after the end of 1983 when we were able to go forward could not happen again. Moreover, our activities in eliminating the material disproportions of all kinds would quite certainly also be called into question, and the functioning of the system that this country has jointly agreed upon, the constitutional system as we have it, would be called into question to an even greater extent and more strongly.

The Burden of Internal and External Blockades

Let me say something about these great disproportions and disturbances that we have. It is certainly one of the key tasks of the stabilization program to eliminate the disturbances that have arisen in the relations with foreign countries. Here I always have in mind trade with the developed Western countries, for our chief disturbances exist there.

We must continue to strengthen the position of Yugoslavia's balance of payments in the sense of improving both the balance of payments and foreign change. Some initial successes were achieved last year, but they were not sufficient so that we could now be calm. What I want to note, however, precisely to stress the gravity of the problem, is the fact that what is involved here is not only a simple preparation of the economy for exports in order to repay debts. Of course we must also do this, but we must do it in such a way that we get out of -- strategically regarded -- a very bad, vulnerable position in which Yugoslavia is in the international exchange of labor. I stress: a very vulnerable position.

Looking at the movements in the past 10 odd years, it is a fact that Yugoslavia set up its relations with foreign countries, I may say, more by accident than by thought-out actions, in such a way that only 49 to 60 percent of these relations with foreign countries, depending on the year, were based on our foreign exchange inflow. All the rest, which means 40 to 50 percents, flowed in from credit transactions with foreign countries and foreign exchance savings of our people, as well as from remittances by our workers. It is quite certain that in a crisis situation such as now prevails in the world, in a recession such as now prevails, we would suffer blows and disturbances even if we had a more favorable relationship, but it is quite certain that they would not be as drastic as we have experienced precisely because of this weak point. I believe that this is the main reason why we have difficulties and this is the main reason why they will last long.

I would also say that this is at the same time the main reason for our decision to set the change of the structure of Yugoslavia's economy and the problem of its export capability not only as a monumental task that must be carried out until we repay our debts, but also as a strategic orientation that is clearly outlined in the Long-Term Stabilization Program.

As regards these relations with foreign countries, we noted in the Federal Executive Council that in view of everything that we did last year, one can speak about a mild return of confidence in the Yugoslav economy and Yugoslav business partners by the developed countries.

However, one must be aware of the fact that this year, too, we have not yet managed to get around the barrier of a dependence on the attitude of the IMF, the attitude of governments and commercial banks toward us.

As we will have to talk a long time about our common tasks, I want to say to this meeting that a rough view of our obligations until 1990, a view which all our republics and provinces also have, shows that all these years will be difficult ones. Yes, it is possible that perhaps some time in 1986-87 we will reach a somewhat more favorable position than in 1983 and 1984, but it is quite certain that only toward the end of this period will we, under certain conditions, reach a situation in which this relationship of our inflow and the relationship to foreign countries will be more favorable.

There have been many well-intentioned suggestions that we should develop a program so that as early as 1985 we may get out of these relations with the IMF. This is very nice, and I think that there is nobody in this country who would not wish this. Nonetheless, I want to present to this meeting approximate data, estimates, to show how things look, for we will jointly make decisions whether or not we can get out of this situation.

Earlier projections for 1983, as well as those until 1990, show that we must increase exports in 1983, 1984, and 1985 by at least 20 percent in the hard currency area in order to improve our situation. This means that this year we should realize exports increased by 20 percent, that we should make good the shortcoming of 1983 (for you know that exports increased only 13 percent and not 20 percent to the hard currency area), that the exports in 1984 and 1985 should further increase in the same proportion, and that on this basis we should plan to achieve a surplus of $2.5 billion, in order that we may somehow create chances to get out of the blockade we are talking about. In order to be able to do this, we would have to reduce the unrequited foreign exchange inflow to the least possible extent. We would have to increase foreign exchange reserves by about $1 billion, and in this way the effects of the stabilization policy in our country would be shown. We would have to ensure that the banks in the world would show readiness to accept normal business relations with Yugoslav economic partners without making them conditional on the IMF's attitude. This depends above all on our behavior both toward the world and inside our country.

As the first move, the refinancing should be ensured of about $500 million in short-term loans that last year we carried over to 1985; they fall due in the first half of 1985. This then is the first blow and the first check of whether it is at all possible to contemplate that Yugoslavia will solve its problems on normal business relations.

If we succeed in all this -- to achieve such exports and to make such efforts -- we would be left with solving the shortfall of about $2 billion through normal business arrangements. This then is the situation; every detail may not be quite precise, but this is approximately the situation in which we will be next year. I am saying this because this year we must work in such a way that we also bear in mind the coming year, and that we know that next year will not by any easier or more favorable than the present one.

No Magic Package, No Magic Wand

The dinar deficits in the country are not any easier. An assessment of the situation in this field is now under way. I would say that barriers also exist in this question of internal liquidity as a key problem that must be solved now, in the first stage of the implementation of the stabilization program. There exist barriers by these foreign factors, but there also exist our barriers that must be considered.

Even the initial discussions show that we all are jointly assessing that all is proposed is not sufficient to ease the burden on the economy, so that it could get on with production more strongly. However, it is asserted at the same time that there are no further possibilities to reduce consumption. Whichever source is indicated, everybody says that it is not possible to touch it.

This is that barrier of ours. It is a barrier which arises from the fact that a large number of most responsible people still entertain an expectation of a magic wand, especially at the federal level. There are expectations that these disequilibria can be eliminated, that either the SFRY Assembly or its Executive Council can find the ways, if it desires, to overcome these disequilibria. The sooner we realize this is an illusion the better. The Federal Executive Council, of course, cannot accept, and the Assembly certainly will not accept it, either, that we make use of the inflationary way, well known from the past, of mastering the disproportions in social production and consumption. We will not do it because of the future of the country.

It is better that we reach an agreement as soon as possible and that we move into action, for the fact that there is no action to ease the burden imposed on the economy, to work for its financial consolidation, that there exist expectations that some magic package will be opened, that one waits for all the accords and I all the regulations, indicates that great delusions exist that funds can be found somewhere to cover all these disequilibria.

If we allowed such expectations of constantly new measures to continue, I think that the system would be endangered. We are foundering more and more deeply in administrative regulations, without a chance that the problems of the economic crisis be solved on this basis, while one waits for but does not activate the social forces that alone can set the solution in motion.

Under these circumstances, one should now prepare for the lifting of the price freeze. if the measures that arise also from the relationship with the IMF were automatically implemented, without our conscious activities to neutralize the negative consequences of implementing these measures, I think that it is clear to everybody that what would follow would be the unstoppable spiral of the costs of production, prices, inflation, the exchange rate, and all that we had last year chasing each other, with the difference that this year it would be much more drastic and worse than it was last year.

Therefore, the accord today should strive to initiate action so that the basic organizations of associted labor begin analyzing their situation with regard to production and costs. They should see where their costs and in which respects they are excessive. I do not have in mind here only factory walls and factory fences. Within these factory walls, one should also check the administration of the associated labor organizations and their mutual links, and see how much idling there is and how many costs that are unnecessary and imposed, but one should also see the organization of the self-managing interest communities, the sociopolitical communities, the banks, and everything else that constitute a social cost. Our distribution now consists somehow of a factory scratching about for its material costs and of other social structures talking about their costs. Surely we see that there is no way out here. We must put the discussion about overall social organization in its proper place, and we must check the organization, the social structure, and the social cost according to their criteria. This is the only way to attain success. This must start at once, without waiting for packages that are under preparation.

Another question: It was agreed in the resolution that we will strive for a reduction of the material obligations of the economy to mitigate the blow that the increase in the interest rates that is to follow will strike at the economy and thus influence an automatic increase of prices. It is a matter of taxes and contributions. When we talk with the representatives of the republics and provinces, they all say that we are providing too little relief to the economy, but they all assert that more cannot be done. We must get around this barrier. The sooner we realize that we must do this, the earlier we will achieve success. I say that this is only possible in a joint interaction of the grassroots, the factories, and the associated labor chambers in the communes.

I do not think that we should wait for any accords. No accord among the republics and provinces on matters that are exclusively in their power has gone through the procedure in less than a year. Can we wait that long? If we agreed in the resolution that the burden carried by the economy should be reduced, then let us politically agree that we must implement the first stage of a 5 percent reduction. There is no need to wait for any accords or any flat rates, for they cannot be handed down from the federal level, but we must go into action in a very concrete way. We must implement this and render account on whether it is implemented. By the time we change the taxation system, at least 2 years will pass, but we cannot wait because this is a key point of stabilization. We have been talking about it since the beginning of last year. We are again waiting for accords. I say that if we wait for the accords, nothing will happen. We must go into action. Without a reduction of the economy's burden, without a clarfication of the taxation policy, without a protection of the standard of living of people employed in production, the decision on lifting the prices freeze may indeed meet a negative fate.

Strictly Controlled Unfreezing

As regards the decree itself, it is being prepared. A bill on social control of prcies was also being prepared, but it was not adopted and I think that one should work on it further. The Commission for the Implementatoin of the Stabilization has recommended to the Federal Executive Council that a decree on the way prices are to be formed after the end of the freeze should be adopted at once, and that the work on the bill should be done thoroughly under the normal procedure, without the pressure of an urgent procedure. The decree basically contains three kinds of rules on prices. One part of the prices will remain under the regulation of sociopolitical communities, either the federation or the republics and provinces in agreement; the prices of a large part of goods, about 40 percent of overall production, should be regulated in arrangement among the producers (this particularly concerns production materials, and it should be settled in the self-managing way, and we should proceed in the direction of a free formation of prices); and a part should be free, and in the implementation of this specific decree it will again be evident how well and to what extent we are organized. The Chamber of Economy has important tasks in this respect, and one is working on it. In fact everything should be done now in advance: The Chamber of Economy should do on its part what it ought to, and the sociopolitical communities, the federation, and the republics, on their part, in order that the prices increases should be known before the unfreezing -- both those to be determined by producers and those to be determined in the sociopolitical communities. To allow the prices freeze to be lifted without such decisions, I think that you all know, would mean that everything would be as it used to be.

Therefore, there is much work here. The economy should get organized so that it will resolve the question of prices not in the monopoly way that it is now organized in the general associations, but through the chain that links it to production, through the chain of production that leads to joint revenue and income. In the same way, it should get organized in exports, tomorrow in planning, and so forth. However, there is much vacillation here, much resistance, and I would say also much of our ineptness in solving matters the way we should.

Well then, if we do not accomplish these key things, I think that it is very dangerous to unfreeze prices, and surely it is clear to all that we can no longer play with these matters, and there is no room for prices to unfreeze and perhaps in a month or so to freeze again. There is no room for this any more. We must resolutely move toward overcoming one of the key links in the first stage of the stabilization program. If the producers do not occupy the position in society to freely form prices or through mutual arrangements, as a rule, in the majority of cases, with few exceptions which will remain to sociopolitical communities, then we know that the producers do not occupy a self-managing position.

Therefore, we cannot play with this subject. We must do everything so that the movement toward a freer formation of prices will be really possible without any great social upheavals. The social accord on the formation and distribution of income that is now undergoing public discussion is of great significance, for this is also one of the key points of the stabilization program.

This unopened package also contains a proposal of measures for the protection of the standard of living of certain categories of people. Here we have in mind, above all, pensioners, those receiving children's allowances, students, secondary school students, and similar categories. Again it appears here that everybody says these measures must be taken, and again everybody says: There are no resources. It is better that we find them now for these categories of the population than later, when we could possibly experience some excesses. All those who work should be directed toward an active attitude toward work and toward creating conditions for being able to earn more. Those categories mentioned above are not able to earn more if they work more.

We have agreed that every organ at the federal level should make its plan of what it should do, and that we should synchronize and jointly conduct the actions in the SAWP as the front of all organized socialist forces. In this division of labor it would be normal that the Assembly, together with the Federal Executive Council as its executive organ, not only adopts laws and then, when excesses appear, asks the question why the laws are not being implemented, but that the delegate system should begin working from the communal level upward. This means that the implementation of the program be monitored and that it become normal practice (it does lie in the essence of our delegate system) that the delegate system -- from the communes through the republics and provinces up to the federal level -- should also adopt a report on what has been implemented and on the problems that arise in the implementation, as well as possible proposals what should be done in the economic policy in order that things may run more successfully. For the time being, the attitude toward the Federal Executive Council at the federal level is more or less the attitude of the old parliament toward the government, and the delegate system does not fully function as it is provided in the Constitution.

The Chamber of Economy has a very important role in this respect, in organizing the producers for the sake of production for exports. Without increasing production, we cannot repeat the results we achieved in exports last year. Basically those results were a transfer of goods from the East to the West, which was ultimately beneficial to the country, but it is obvious that we have exhausted our reserves.

I think that without this there can be no integration in Yugoslavia on the basis of associated labor and there is no unified market on the basis of self-management. Inertia drives us to ensure the unity of the market by the state, but I hope we are not in favor of such a system.

When I speak about the great necessary program of the changed structure of Yugoslav production, and so forth, the trade unions have a great role in moving workers to solve all these problems, not only their local and most immediate problems of their work places, but also the big social one. I need not say that the role of the LC is irreplaceable in all this, in the delegate system, among the producers, in the trade unions, above all in the mobilization of workers, and in everything that I mentioned in the beginning: in forging the ways that will provide clear ideological directions, eliminating the unclarities and disunity when it appears in the implementation, and creating the objective situation in which the unity of the subjective factor in the country will be enhanced.

Of course, I also think that it should become normal in the LC not only to hold a plenum of the LCY Central Committee, but that communications be also established from the bottom to the top that will ensure unity in implementing the program.

We have agreed that the SAWP, in addition to its specific role it has, will also have the role of the coordinator in all the activities we are undertaking.

As regards the information media, it would be valuable if they, together with all the social factors, would follow the events precisely in this way and would follow the implementation from the grassroots to the top.

[The following three paragraphs are printed in boldface and boxed within the body of the report]

At a Criticial Point

I think that it would be a key matter to make plans now at once, as soon as possible, so as to ensure that the entire delegate system will begin working. Otherwise, comrades, we will get entangled to such an extent that it will quite certainly be necessary to form another government on a different basis, and probably also to elect different delegates. For here we are at a critical point. Either our political system will begin operating or inertia will bombard it from all sides and exert pressure toward changing it.

Solutions in the Clash of Interests

I have seen examples from a republic. Some factories have demanded from the republic that it should free them from contributions and taxes, for they cannot continue to produce under the conditions of the present burdens. I have also heard that the representatives of the republic were forced to got to the factory and they found so many costs, amounting to billions, which quite certainly have no priority over schools, health, and the rest that is financed with the contributions paid by the factories to the republic. What do I want to say? Matters must be cleared up only in such a clash, in such interaction, for it is quite certain that without the activities of the people in factories, the workers, this social structure cannot be cleared up. It is only by initiating such counteraction that we are in fact reviving our system.

Opening, and Not Shutting

The closer we approach the next year, 1985, it is a key matter to settle our internal relations so that we may become able to improve our external position, but, of course, we must continue to maintain regular relations with foreign countries. It is a fact that we cannot manage without cooperation with the world and with the underdeveloped part of the world. We do not think of shutting ourselves off. On the contrary, our orientation is toward an even stronger opening toward the world. If we were to cut these links and allow an uncontrolled striving to reduce imports only, we would get into that other even more unfavorable position, which this country does not desire, and that is a total unilateral orientation toward one side of the world only.

## Markovic Speech

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[Speech by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at meeting at the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 22 March]

[Text] A week ago, last Friday [16 March], we held a similar meeting with a reduced number of participants and with the same agenda with the basic aim and task to exchange views and to agree on how we could, with a well-thought out and a better organized

action of all subjective, all self-managing forces of our society, ensure the implementation of the serious, difficult tasks that we face in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

We have agreed that the situation requires the greatest degree of mobilization and engagement of all subjective factors of our society. In the discussion here today, as well, certain critical observations were made about the concept, rate, and measures of the implementation of the adopted Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. It is possible to speak about this, and we will talk and discuss this today and tomorrow and at every stage of our struggle to implement the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

However, what must become the norm of our behavior is that which we have agreed upon and which is the result of our knowledge, our readiness, and our preparedness in this situation. This is binding for all, including those who think that this program and this step are too radical and those who think that this step is too slow, that it should be faster, and so forth. We can discuss this. Naturally, by implementing what has been agreed upon, we can intensify our discussions and clarify certain different views of ours in the assessments to promote and to reach better and more effective solutions. However, along with doing this, we must organize, mobilize, and engage ourselves in implementating what has been agreed upon.

We are now in a situation in which the price freeze will be lifted soon, a situation in which the economy will face great difficulties and problems connected with new interest rates and with all consequences connected with the credit-monetary policy and so forth. It is clear that we are entering a new situation, we are encountering serious new difficulties not only in the economic field but also in the societal and social fields. The criticism that is being heard about our efficiency and inefficiency, our activity and inactivity is accompanied sometimes by certain illusions that if we were more capable and more active many difficulties would be avoided. On the contrary, a greater level of our activity and involvement and the consistency in implementing the adopted policy with less opportunism would confront us with a greater level of difficulties in this phase.

We speak quite a bit about opportunism in our society and about readiness for compromise. There is opportunism and we also have, how should I put it, a socially, collectively coordinated opportunism. Is not the delay in implementing the decision on income for those who work at a loss from 1 January to 1 July, in fact, a deviation from an established orientation? Is not an increase in the material reserve funds -- funds that we say will go up according to the increase in working capital -- in fact a deviation from our orientation toward closing work organizations that operate uneconomically? Do we not thus extend their life? Very likely yes.

We speak about the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, about stages, we appraise whether we always make the best decision about what we must jointly discuss. However, I believe that we are under the pressure of certain difficulties and in order to avoid them we have created an awareness of delay. In order to gain time, we act as we did in 1965, when under the pressure for social demagogery and leftist phrases we, in fact, capitulated. We have no alternative today, we cannot once again deviate from this orientation even if we wanted to.

It goes without saying that opportunism is only the result of the fact that people are inclined toward making compromises and opportunism. The same people and the same responsible leaders both in the work organizations and in the sociopolitical communities of socioeconomic relations, in the quality of economic operations, and so forth.

They are also responsible, naturally, for the thousand of workers who will remain without work. They feel responsible for certain social problems that will arise, and so forth.

In the past, it appears that the prevailing tendency was to live from today to tomorrow. Let us not face the problem of a thousand workers, thus we will gain another month or two, or a year; it does not matter. What will happen on a long-term basis, where are we going? These are the roots of our opportunism. These roots have objective origins; they are supported by something.

Precisely for this reason, the role of the most conscious forces of the society and the League of Communists is at this moment very important and very decisive indeed.

The 12th LCY Central Committee Session was organized with the task to establish how LCY members are engaged in consistently waging a struggle to implement the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

All members of the Central Committee had at their disposal reports of the central and provincial committees, information of the Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and the Economic Chamber. They had a complete insight into the situation. It was demonstrated that the state of affairs in this respect was different, that it was to a great extent caused by different specific conditions under which this program is being implemented and, naturally, not only by these specific conditions.

Certain results that we have achieved are also noted. However, the general appraisal is that, as the LC, we have failed to implement many of our basic orientations; of course, this fact has inevitably led to consequences in relation to all the results in society. However, what is perhaps more a reason for concern of all of us is the fact that the 12th session of the Central Committee showed that sufficient unity is lacking in the LC itself and, if you will, also in the Central Committee itself -- and this fact merely reflects the situation in society -- even in relation to those problems on which we have achieved agreement and unity. Regardless of how correct it may be that when principled decisions are being implemented new problems arise, what causes concern is the fact that we sometimes go back to discussing the principled decisions on which we have already reached agreement, and this is very dangerous and has unforeseeable consequences.

The Central Committee has just completed its work by noting that certain differences do exist, that it is necessary to separate and see what is the expression of differing interests that objectively exist in our society, and what is in fact something that is a difference of ideopolitical orientations or a difference resulting from a combination of partial interests and a lack of readiness to respect what is a jointly established and agreed upon general and joint interest.

This is not always simple, and if you have noticed, in all our discussions, advocates of two different, opposing theses speak on behalf of self-management, on behalf of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, on behalf of the LCY Program. It must be clarified what is involved. Naturally, we will always have to try to clarify every specific position, to see what it means in relation to our achieved and adopted principled orientation.

[The following passage in upper case appears boxed and in boldface within the body of the report]

Who Is Responsible for What?

WE HAVE BEEN TALKING FOR A LONG TIME ABOUT THE SFRY ASSEMBLY'S CONTROL FUNCTION. WE MUST OVERCOME THIS SITUATION. THE DELEGATIONS OF THE ASSEMBLIES OF THE REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES MUST BEGIN TO SUBMIT REPORTS TO THE SFRY ASSEMBLY ON HOW THEY IMPLEMENT THE JOINTLY ADOPTED POLICY.

THE REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A COMMUNITY. THEY MUST BEGIN TO SUBMIT REPORTS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEALING WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINTLY ADOPTED POLICY. THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, REGARDLESS OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION, FUNCTIONS AND OPERATES IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES AND WHETHER WE AND ALL THOSE WHO SIT HERE LIKE IT OR NOT IT SUFFERS CERTAIN PRESSURES AND SO FORTH. WHEN WE CRITICIZE THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S DECISIONS AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES THAT THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PROPOSES AND THAT THE DELEGATE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS, THEN WE KNOW WHOM WE CRITICIZE. OUR DELEGATES VOTED FOR ALL THESE ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES. I BEG YOU, IT MUST REALLY BE KNOWN WHO CRITICIZES WHOM AND WHY AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT AND TO WHOM. THIS IS THE PROBLEM OF RESPONSIBILITY, AND COORDINATION IS NECESSARY, AND A PROGRAM OF WORK OF EVERY ORGANIZATION WITHIN ITS RESPONSIBILITY IS INDEED VERY IMPORTANT AND IS A PRECONDITION FOR A GREATER EFFICIENCY.

SREBRIC ADDRESSES SAWPY CONFERENCE ON PRICES

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[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- While preparing measures aimed at preventing undesirable effects from an early unfreezing of prices in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Government is paying the most attention to ways for reviving the economy and boosting exports, Borisav Srebric, vice-president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council (government), told a meeting at the federal conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia here today (Tuesday).

Prices for some products and services will be further kept under administrative control, he said, adding that only administrative measures cannot put up a resistance efficient enough to inflation. [sentence as received] The rest of prices, above all for raw materials, are to be formed under agreements as well as on the basis of world economic trends, according to prices prevailing in Yugoslavia in recent years and on the basis of the material position of the producers, Srebric said.

Srebric listed a successful spring sowing, measures for a richer tourist season, and a secure and unimpeded import of raw materials and semimanufactures as indicators to draw attention to favourable trends in the Yugoslav economy. The Yugoslav Government is also preparing measures for reducing the lack of dinar liquidity and unfavourable effects from high interest rates, Srebric pointed out. He heralded an early passing of a law on working assets to give advantage to financing current production at the expense of investments as well as new changes in credit-monetary policy.